

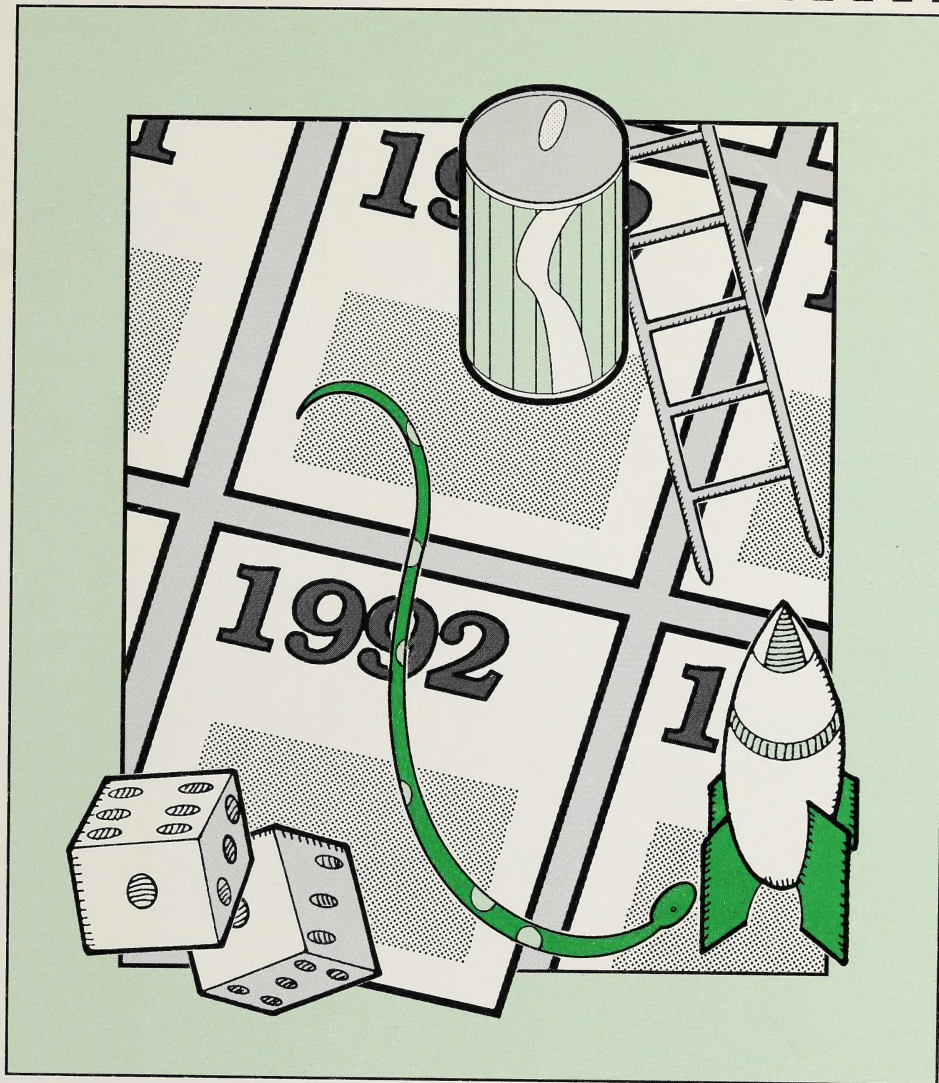
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SOCIAL STUDIES 3




MODULE 7: INTERACTION AMONG NATIONS POST 1945



**Distance
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Alberta
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Social Studies 33

Module 7

INTERACTION AMONG NATIONS POST 1945



**Distance
Learning**

Alberta
EDUCATION

Social Studies 33
Student Module
Module 7
Interaction Among Nations Post 1945
Alberta Correspondence School
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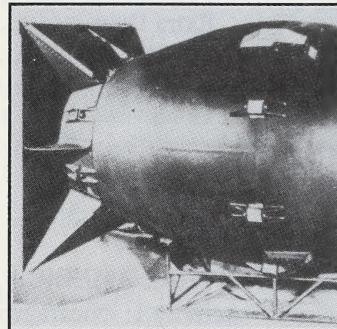
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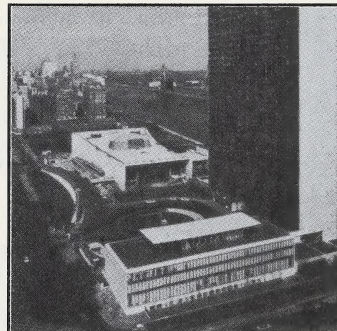
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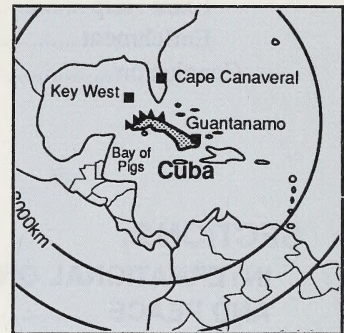
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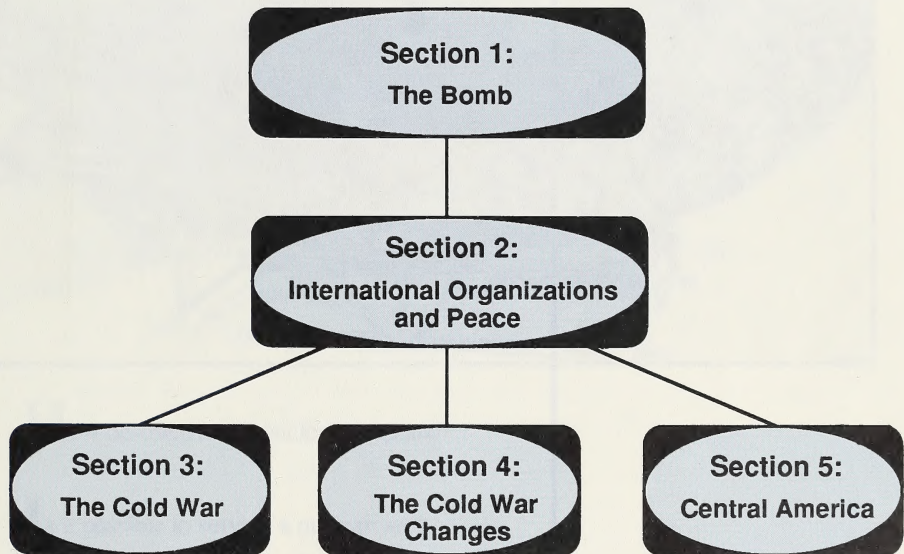
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OVERVIEW

This module has been prepared to help you understand the events following World War II. It will examine the problems of finding the peace that everybody wanted and the fear everyone had about the nuclear bomb. If there is one thing that can be used to symbolize this period it is the mushroom-shaped cloud that hung over the city of Hiroshima in August, 1945. Even today we all live in its shadow as the threat of all-out nuclear war is still a possibility.

How people and their governments have tried to resolve problems and prevent war is the subject of this module. You will learn about the various attempts of international organizations dedicated to maintaining peace and the conflicts around the world that threaten to undermine it.

Interactions Among Nations – Post 1945

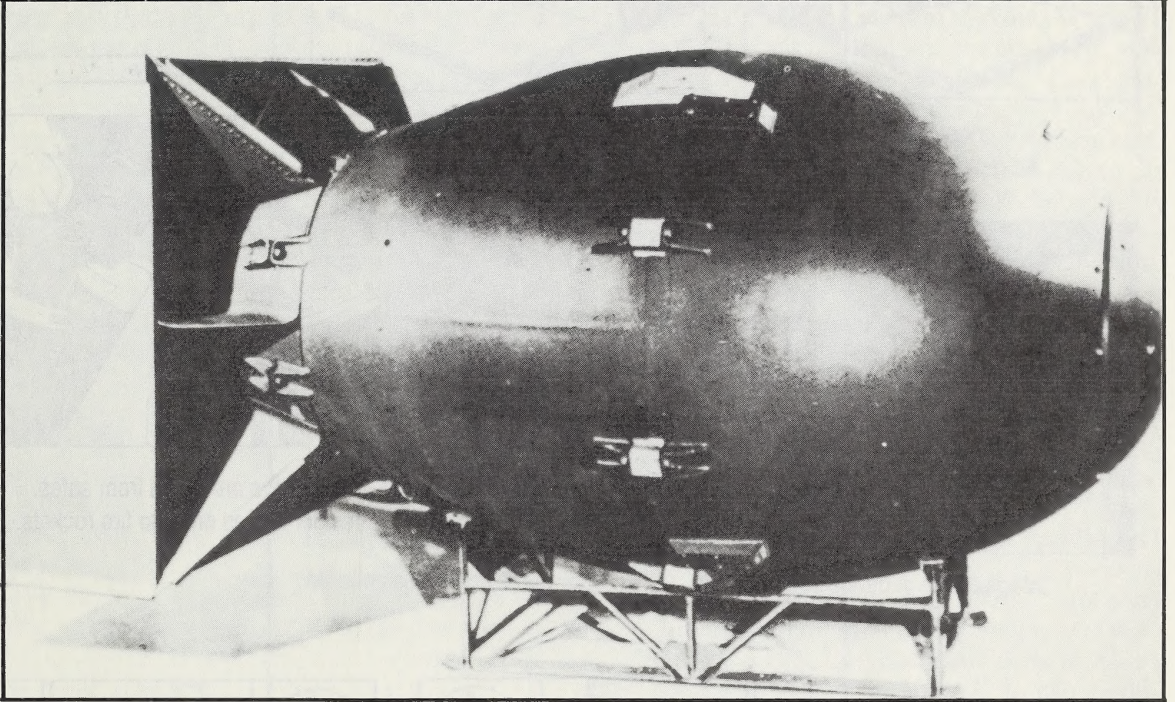


Evaluation

Your mark in this module will be determined by your work in the Assignment Booklet. You must complete all assignments. In this module you are expected to complete two section assignments. The assignment breakdown is as follows:

Section 3 Assignment	60%
Section 5 Assignment	40%
<hr/>	
TOTAL	100%

The Bomb



How destructive are nuclear weapons?

Is it possible to survive a nuclear war?

Complete the readings and activities in this section and judge for yourself.

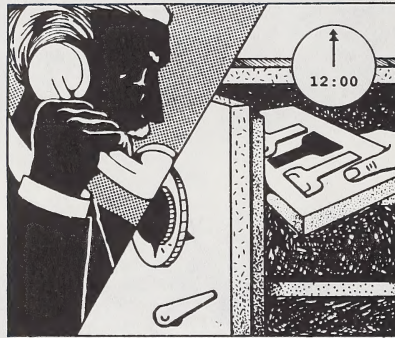
In this section you will study

- the effects of a nuclear blast
- some options for peace

Activity 1: Nuclear Warfare

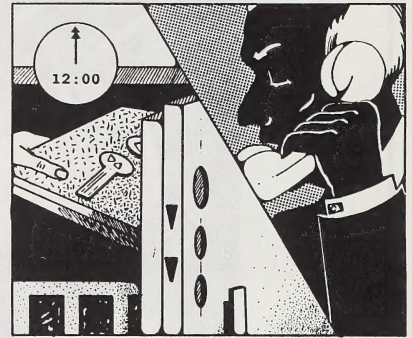
The situation in Europe had been growing more and more tense with every passing day. During the past two months, everything had been tried to avoid an outbreak of war between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. Now, all hope for a peaceful settlement to the conflict had evaporated and the clock was ticking out the last minutes of peace for the world. At the same time, in Moscow and Washington, the leader of each country was making the decision to declare war.

Washington

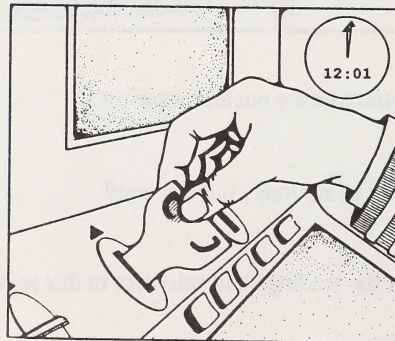


Special keys are taken from safes.
President gives order to fire rockets.

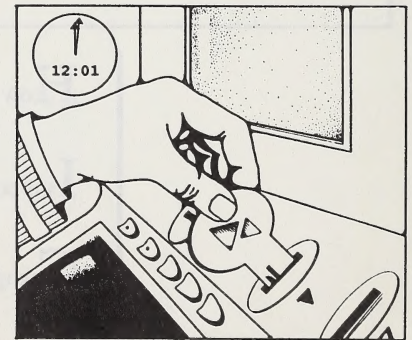
Moscow



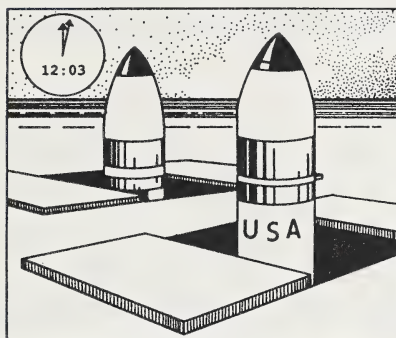
Special keys are taken from safes.
President gives order to fire rockets.



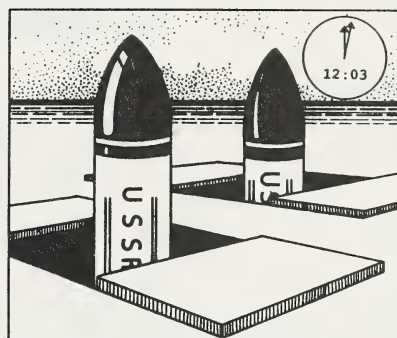
Keys inserted in missile computers.
Computers now in complete charge
of rockets.



Keys inserted in missile computers.
Computers now in complete charge
of rockets.



Underground silos open.
Rockets emerge and blast off.



Underground silos open.
Rockets emerge and blast off.



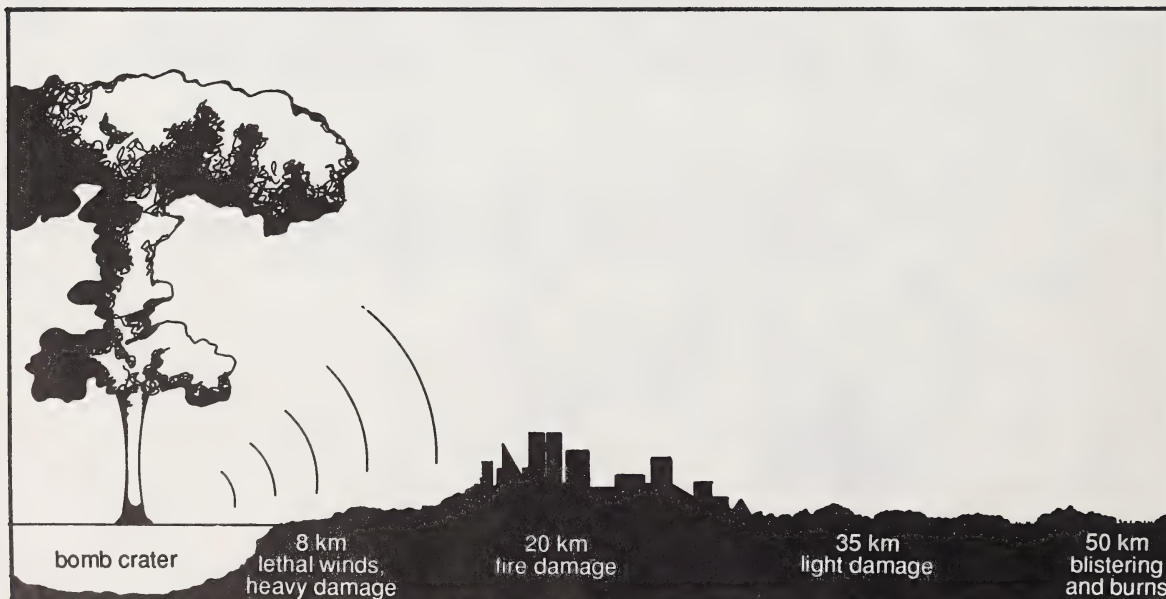
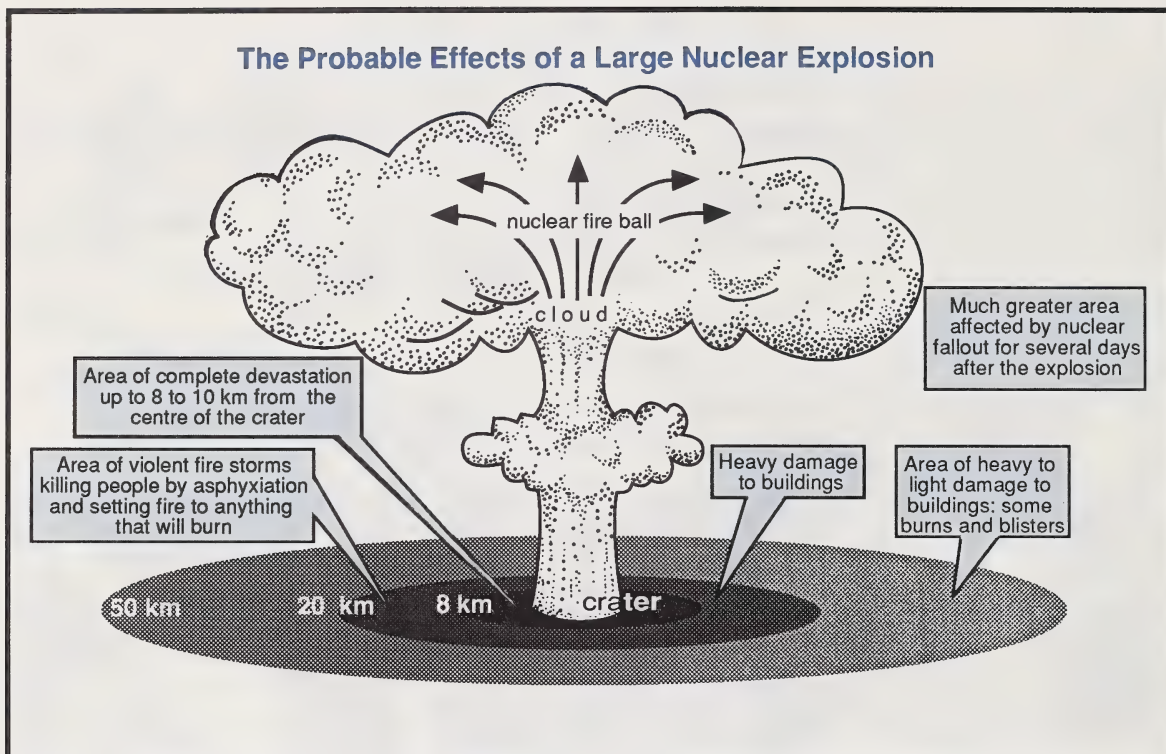
Missiles speed toward targets.



Missiles speed toward targets.

The missiles went straight to their targets. Both superpowers had well-stocked arsenals. There were thousands of nuclear bombs. As people went about their business that day, their plans were suddenly interrupted...

The Probable Effects of a Large Nuclear Explosion



The war was not restricted to the two superpowers. Each country had many allies who joined in the exchange of missiles. Soon bombs were exploding around the world.

As each bomb hit its target, cities were destroyed, people were killed, and the atmosphere was polluted. Most of those who had not been killed in the original blast, died slowly and painfully from **radiation poisoning** over the span of the next few weeks. Prospects were worse for those who survived and tried to stay alive. Food was scarce, and what little could be found was either contaminated or destroyed. People lived like hunted animals, trying to protect what little they had from others who would kill them for it. To add to the horror, insects were everywhere. They swarmed in vast clouds looking for food. Insects can tolerate greater amounts of radiation than other living things. Without birds to keep their numbers down, the rotting corpses of people and animals provided places for the insects to breed in uncontrollable numbers.

The destructive power of nuclear warfare is unbelievable. Although the preceding account of the nuclear war and its effects is fictitious, there have been incidents in the history of our world when such devastation has been the reality. One example occurred in August, 1945, when the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Radiation poisoning: an illness that results from exposure to radiation

Symptoms include fatigue, nausea, vomiting, loss of hair and teeth, and in severe cases, leukemia



This view of Hiroshima following the dropping of the first atomic bomb shows some of the ruin resulting from nuclear warfare.



1. Using a map of your local area, work out the possible effect of a nuclear blast based on the information given on the preceding pages. The following space is provided for your work (diagrams, comments).



Hurrah we won! I guess we showed them which system is better!

2. Who does the cartoonist suggest is the winner in a nuclear war? Explain your answer.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.

Activity 2: Options for Peace

We all know that a nuclear war is a possibility, and that it would be very destructive. Following are four opinions on how to avoid such a war.

Options for Peace

The best chance for peace is working through the United Nations – with all countries cooperating and protecting each other like a family of nations.



If we had laws that all countries had to abide by, then we would have peace. An international court could settle disputes.



If we had only one country for everybody, we would not have anyone to fight with and we would avoid a nuclear war. I say we need one world government for everybody.



War is inevitable. So, if countries got together and agreed not to use big destructive bombs, they could use smaller ones and not destroy everything. Anyway, just the threat of using the more powerful nuclear weapons would prevent a war.





1. Which of the four options do you think is most likely to prevent a nuclear war? Explain your answer.

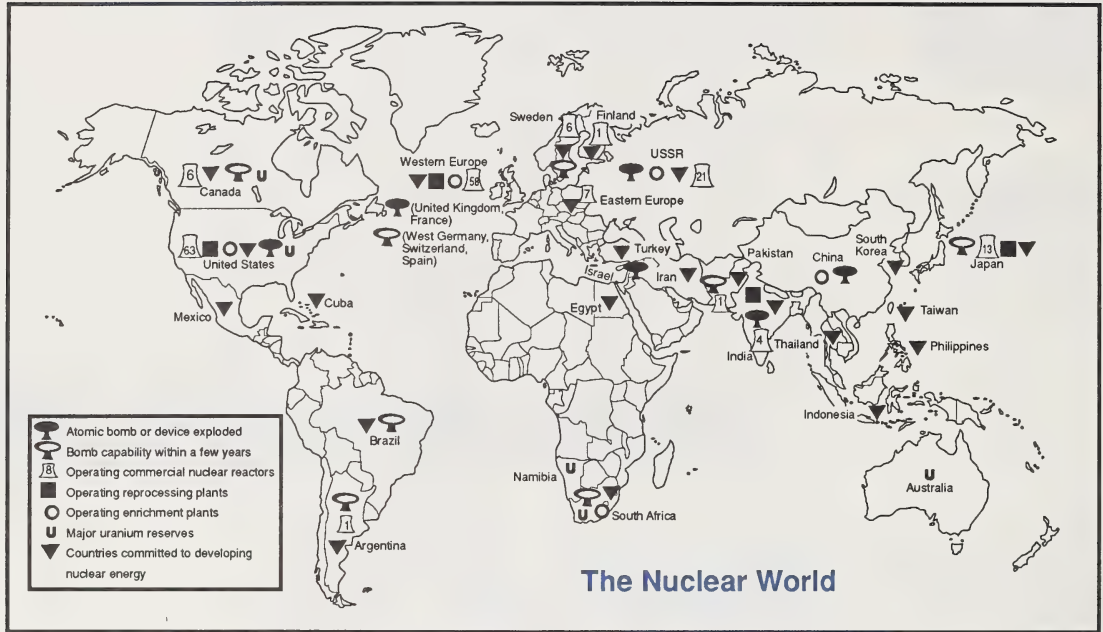
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties with the activities in this section, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts and had few difficulties with the activities, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

More and more countries today have the ability to make nuclear weapons. Uranium is essential in the making of a bomb. Those countries capable of obtaining, processing, and enriching uranium are well on their way to being able to make nuclear bombs. The following map shows how many countries in the world have this capacity.



1. a. Name the countries that have the bomb now.

b. Name the countries that will have the bomb in a few years.

- c. If more countries get the bomb, do you think this will increase or decrease the chance of nuclear war? Explain your answer.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help.

Enrichment



===== In This Race Everybody Loses =====

by John Hanly Morgan

The first step towards disarmament is to stop the arms race.

Despite all the treaties and agreements on arms, the arms race has grown to the point of extreme danger to humanity. The most recent new horror weapon, the neutron bomb, which kills people but leaves buildings and property intact, is being promoted as a 'clean bomb'. Should it be produced by the United States, the Soviet Union would have to produce a similar or more devastating weapon. Each advance in the arms race brings nearer the point of no return—the time when such weapons will be used by accident or design.

Organizations working for arms reductions are insisting that the neutron bomb must not be produced, "In the name of life itself."

FOR THE FIRST TIME

The United Nations, for the first time in its history, will hold a Special Session in New York City during May and June of this year devoted to the need for disarmament.

In view of the fact that stopping the terrifying arms race is essential if we are to keep whatever of value we have achieved since World War II – not to mention solving the problems of unemployment and inflation, meeting our ecological responsibilities, etc. – one may well wonder why it has taken 28 years for the United Nations to devote a Special Assembly to it. Answer: because the older UN and its majority did not want it, while the newer UN does.

When the UN was founded in 1949, it consisted of 51 countries and was dominated largely by the countries of Europe and North America. This domination came from their own voting strength and the influence they had economically, socially and politically with other member nations. The UN in 1978, however, has 149 member countries, with the result that the European and North American voting influence is greatly reduced, and often is in a minority position.

It is true that some of the older powers, because of permanent representation on the Security Council, can block action. The Security Council's main purpose is to maintain international peace and security, and its five permanent members are Britain, China, France, the United States and the USSR. These permanent members are given what is called 'veto power'. This means that any of the five can block action on any discussion if they feel it is against their interests. In recent years, the veto power has been used less because any country using it is clearly seen to be obstructing a majority decision. Countries are also reluctant to directly oppose action in the General Assembly. They prefer to try to change decisions so that their impact is weakened.

Once the Assembly has voted to

debate an issue, however, even those countries which opposed discussing the subject are likely to join in the talks. If they ignore the debate, their own view may be unrepresented in the forum.

So it is with the UN Special Assembly on disarmament. During the 1950s and 1960s, a number of countries, mostly socialist and not tied to one of the great powers, called for a world conference on disarmament. This drive never got very far – until the 1970s. Then, on September 6, 1971, the Soviet Union proposed that a world disarmament conference be called. This was supported by a large majority of the Assembly. Later, a special committee on world disarmament was set up with members from 40 non-nuclear states, as well as the USSR, Britain and France.



Nuclear bombs have been used only twice in war, at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. At Hiroshima, 71,000 people were killed instantly; the thousands who died later of burns, wounds and leukemia have never been counted. Today's nuclear devices are far more powerful and spending on them and other weapons is increasing rapidly. World military spending is now around \$400 billion a year. If that money was channelled into economic aid we could solve almost all the world's problems of poverty, starvation, pollution and over population.

Unfortunately, since the U.S. and Chinese governments have taken a negative view of this action it has not been possible to proceed. In view of the situation, a conference of non-aligned countries, meeting in Colombo in 1976, proposed that a special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly be held to consider, among other things, the calling of a world disarmament conference. The 31st UN General Assembly approved the proposal, and set the date for May and June 1978. In this way, it is certain all the UN member governments will be participating.

OVERCOMING OPPOSITION

The major problem for the Special Assembly is how to overcome the opposition of the U.S. and Chinese governments to the calling of the world disarmament conference. In this the U.S. and China will not be alone. Other governments which voted for the Special Assembly did so on the assumption that the debate can be contained within the Special Session where they can control it. But governments who want the Special Session to call a World Disarmament Conference argue that the present United Nations, although far more representative of the world's peoples than in earlier years, is still not representative enough to have the disarmament question left entirely to it.

These countries believe that some UN delegates do not follow the views of the people of the countries they represent. For instance, some governments represent only a small fraction of their population. Some countries are controlled by powerful business interests, others by small groups of army officers in dictatorships. Delegates from such countries do not obey the will of the country's people but the commands of the dictators. Even in countries with more representative governments such as the United States, the power of big business combined with the military has been sufficient to keep arms production growing at ever greater cost.

WIDER VIEW NEEDED

The governments pushing for a world disarmament conference argue therefore, that such a conference must be thrown open to wider views than those of just UN member governments. They want to see people from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) attending. From its founding the UN has provided for input from NGOs, and many of them present briefs to UN commissions.

These NGOs have set up committees and commissions similar to those of the official UN. They have been very effective in pressuring the UN to take action against racism and political oppression throughout the world. A world disarmament conference with representation from such people's groups would, its supporters argue, be the first true global gathering of humanity. The debates would, of course, be very different from those of the UN General Assembly. For instance, at such a conference speakers from governments that want arms growth would have to face speakers from their own countries calling for arms reductions. The conference would have a chance to hear people's views and not just the views of powerful interests.

Such a conference could not be a single 'Special Session' as the upcoming UN meeting will be. It would have to continue in stages for months, perhaps several years, while agreements on reducing arms are argued upon and implemented. It is seen as a giant, slowly turning cog-wheel, moved by the force of massive world public pressure and gradually engaging the smaller cog-wheels of public pressure in the countries where governments still fire up the armaments race.

Can it work? Its supporters point to a quite recent example of the power of public opinion, once aroused. The United States action in Vietnam was finally stopped by the American people, who became aroused as seldom in their history and made it impossible for the war to continue. But Vietnamese public opinion was equally important; the support of most Vietnamese made possible that country's

determined resistance to the U.S. action in Vietnam.

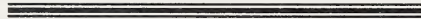
World public opinion, and opinion in countries whose governments have UN representatives, plus those who do not (such as the government of Rhodesia) can join in a world disarmament conference to turn the world toward disarmament with immense force.

This is why the UN Special Assembly was called. Will the supporters of a world disarmament conference win? We will find out in May and June. The Assembly on Disarmament can be

convinced by public opinion throughout the world to do all possible to reach agreement on this question. Canadians will be called upon to demand of the Canadian delegation to the UN full support for banning the neutron bomb, stopping any further development of any weapons of mass destruction.

May and June can be two of the most important months in modern history.

John Hanly Morgan is an ordained minister and President of the Canadian Peace Congress.



¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World*. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. "In This Race Everybody Loses," April, 1978.



1. The conference referred to in the article was held in 1978. Do you think the threat of nuclear war has increased or decreased since then? Explain your answer in a short paragraph of five to six sentences.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

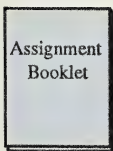
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment.

Conclusion

The threat of an all-out nuclear war has been the concern of everybody since the first explosion went off over the Japanese city of Hiroshima in August, 1945. How to avoid such a war was the focus of your work in this section.

ASSIGNMENT

There is no assignment for this section.



International Organizations and Peace



Since World War II, nations and international organizations have used a variety of means to provide for national interests and international stability in the world. This section will examine some of these attempts.

In this section you will study

- how the United Nations tries to prevent wars by ensuring world peace
- how European countries have learned the benefits of economic growth through cooperation

Activity 1: The United Nations

World War II was still raging in Europe when in 1941, Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain met with President Roosevelt of the United States. Confident that the Allies would defeat the Nazis, these two war leaders made plans for peace on board a British battleship anchored in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. Among the topics discussed was the establishment of a new international organization to replace the League of Nations that had failed to prevent World War II. They agreed that the new organization should include as many countries as possible. At the end of the war their plans were completed.

In April, 1945, leaders from fifty nations met to set up the United Nations (UN). Today, the UN has grown to include over 150 nations around the world. The aim of the new organization was to preserve the hard-won peace. Ordinary people looked to it as the best hope for the future.

The UN is composed of two main parts: the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Security Council is made up of fifteen (originally eleven) countries. Five of these, the so-called Big 5 – the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China – are permanent members of the council. The others are elected from the General Assembly to sit on the council for a period of two years. The principal function of the Security Council is to maintain peace. It was given the power to use armed force, if necessary, to keep peace among nations. Since the UN does not have a permanent armed force, it can request member nations to help it. Canada, as a member of the United Nations, has often been involved in its peace-keeping efforts.

Countries like Canada support the UN and the Security Council because they believe in **collective security** as a means of preserving peace. In a family, if one member is attacked, the rest of the family will come to his or her assistance. The United Nations is a family of nations. Collective security means that if one country is attacked, the other countries will come to help it. In this way, the Security Council hopes to stop wars before they become too serious and spread to other countries.

Whenever the Security Council requires armed troops to help stop wars, it must have the unanimous support of the Big 5 nations. Should any one of the five countries veto, or forbid the use of armed troops, then no action can be taken. Some people have claimed that this rule has weakened efforts by the UN to preserve peace.

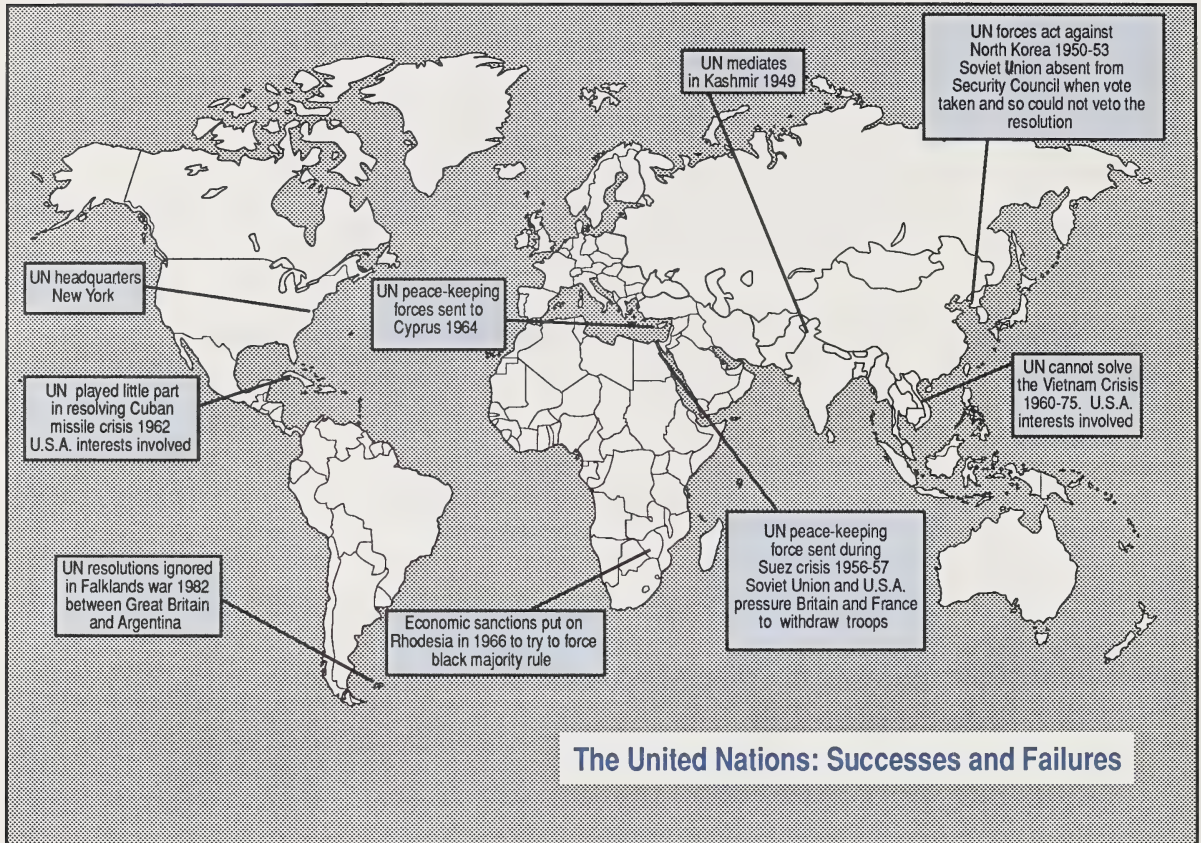


1. a. What is the UN and what former international organization did it replace?

b. Why can the UN be called an international organization?

c. What are the two main parts of the United Nations?

d. What is the function of the Security Council?



- e. What does the map suggest is the likely reason for UN failures to stop international crises?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Another part of the UN is the General Assembly. Today it is made up of representatives of nations from all over the world. The General Assembly's main duty is to debate and talk over world problems. It also recommends to the Security Council how to resolve problems and settle disputes peacefully. Member nations of the General Assembly contribute troops if they are required by the Security Council.

Peace can be achieved in ways other than sending UN peacekeeping troops to police world trouble spots. Often the cause of these problems is related to poor living conditions found throughout the less developed countries of the Third World. Agencies of the UN work to find solutions to these problems before they become a cause for conflict. Considering that most of the countries have little money or resources to contribute, the agencies of the UN play a special role in trying to raise living standards. Some of these UN agencies are described in the chart below.

Specialized Agencies of the United Nations		Aims
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	to improve farming methods, increase food production, eliminate famine
WHO	World Health Organization	to raise health standards, eliminate killer diseases, control epidemics
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	to raise educational standards, promote human rights and the rule of law
ILO	International Labour Organization	to improve working conditions and raise living standards
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	to make it easier for goods to be traded between countries
IMF	International Monetary Fund	to prevent extremes in the exchange rate – making it easier to exchange one country's money for another's
World Bank		to provide loans for building projects benefitting peoples (e.g., dams)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	to help the world's children



2. What is the function of the General Assembly?

3. International conflict often develops in environments where poverty and lack of opportunity breeds. How does the chart suggest UN agencies are helping to prevent future conflicts?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Activity 2: Cooperation in Europe

By the time World War II was over many cities, towns, and farming communities had been destroyed. Transportation and communication systems were in ruins, and factories and homes had been bombed. Millions of people were homeless and millions more were refugees. Before anything else could be done, it was necessary to relieve the miseries the war had brought.

The United States, Canada, and other nations, made large contributions to provide relief. Despite their efforts, supplies were still short. Dams had been destroyed, and electricity and other energy sources were scarce. Desperate food shortages meant awful hunger for many people. President Truman of the United States wanted to do more. A plan was proposed by his secretary of state, George Marshall. The purpose of this plan was to help European nations rebuild their cities, factories, and farms so that the citizens of these countries would begin to enjoy renewed prosperity and be able to resist the appeal of the Soviet communists. Under the **Marshall Plan**, the United States loaned western European countries about \$12 billion to rebuild their economies.

The Marshall Plan was a great success both politically and economically. The appeal of communism declined in western Europe as conditions improved. Economies in most countries improved, and by 1951 the production of goods and services in western Europe surpassed prewar levels.

Marshall Plan: loans made to west European nations by the U.S., following World War II, to help them rebuild their economies



1. a. What was the Marshall Plan?

- b. What principal reason motivated the United States to propose the Marshall Plan?

- c. In theory, communism advocates sharing the wealth of a country's resources among all the citizens. Why do you think communism was appealing to some people in western Europe after the war?

- d. How did the Marshall Plan help reduce communism's appeal to western Europeans?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

“We must build a United States of Europe,” said Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain in 1946. Churchill believed that the nations of western Europe had to work together in order to build a lasting peace and to enjoy prosperity. The Marshall Plan had solved the short-term problems, and the nations of Europe were able to rebuild themselves in the years after the war. In order to solve the long-term problems, the nations of Europe had to organize themselves and experiment with arrangements that had never been tried before.

Motives for war are frequently economic. For example, countries will often resort to war to gain control of important mineral deposits, such as iron ore and coal. Mineral resources are essential to a country’s economy. The Europeans had fought over them in the past. To avoid war in the future, Europeans would have to share. In 1952, the leaders of France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Holland formed a regional business alliance, called the European Coal and Steel Community. This business alliance was a plan to build up the coal and steel industries in these nations. Steel is a basic metal used in construction, automobile manufacturing, and the production of many other necessary products. Coal is required to manufacture steel. The European Coal and Steel Community controlled the production of coal and steel, as well as the shipment of these materials by rail and boat. As a result of cooperation for these basic resources, the coal and steel industries in these countries became very prosperous.

The success of the European Coal and Steel Community led to new experiments in cooperation. The same countries agreed to expand their economic community beyond coal and steel. In 1957 they signed the Treaty of Rome, which created the **European Economic Community (EEC)**. This treaty removed many tariffs, or taxes, on goods sold between countries. It allowed them to sell each other farm products and factory goods. The agreement was very successful. It greatly improved the business and trade of the nations that belonged to the EEC.

EEC (European Economic Community): a group of nations including France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Holland, that removed many tariffs on goods shipped between them



2. a. What were some reasons that motivated Europeans to share their resources after the war?

b. What benefits did they receive from sharing these resources?

c. How did the creation of the EEC expand this economic community?

d. How can the EEC be called a “regional alliance”?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

EC (European Community): an expanded version of the EEC which includes Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, and Portugal, in addition to the original six members of EEC

The EEC has expanded and is now called the **European Community (EC)**. Other countries in Europe, seeing how prosperous the original six nations had become, wanted to join. Between 1961 and 1986, Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, and Portugal became members. The EC is now a community of twelve.

Why has the EC become so successful? The answer lies in the fact that it is a large market of over 300 million people. Business people, who manufacture products for people to buy, are interested in large markets. Not only can these business people sell more but, if their products are made in large quantities, they are usually cheaper to produce and more profits can be earned when they are sold.

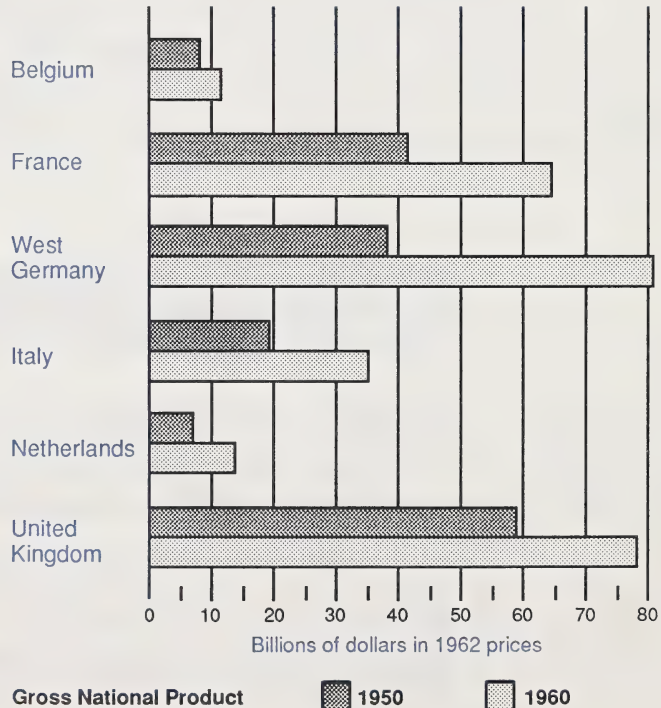
The success of the EC has encouraged its members to pursue an even greater union. By 1992, all of the remaining economic and political barriers will be removed among the member countries. This will mean that people and goods can be transported between countries as easily as Canadians can move between provinces in Canada.

Together, European countries can regain some of the influence in the world that was lost as a result of the war. Individually, these countries are small by comparison with the United States, the Soviet Union, or China, but when the countries of Europe act together they have more influence. Such issues as trade, Third World development, and the protection of the environment can now be dealt with from a position of power.

3. a. Why would a European business person tend to support the development of the EC?

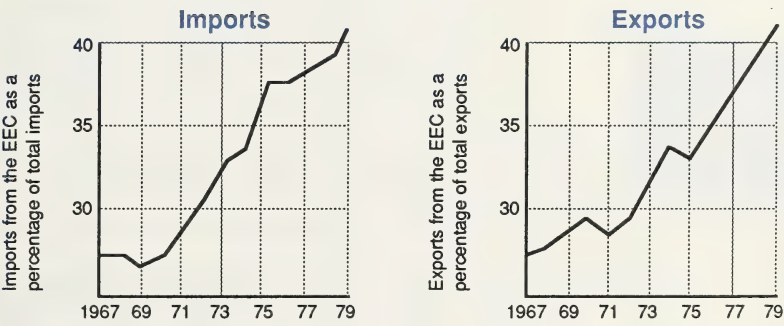


b. **Economic Growth in Western Europe
in the 1960s**



The “gross national product” is the value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year. Based on the results shown in the preceding graph, why would countries be encouraged to join the EC?

c. **The Effect of EC Membership on British Trade**



Great Britain joined the EC in 1973. Two years later, the government had second thoughts and took a vote to see if people in Britain still wanted to remain in the EC. What does the preceding chart indicate about the likely result of the vote?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2 : Activity 2.

Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance): the east European(communist) equivalent of the EC

Note: due to the unification of East Germany and West Germany in 1990, the former country of East Germany is no longer a member of Comecon. Instead, the reunited Germany is a member of the EC.



The communist countries of eastern Europe were fearful that the successes of the EC would reflect badly on them. Not only were their economies less productive, but these countries were afraid that the EC would restrict access of east European goods to the west European market. East European communist countries also feared that an economically powerful EC, allied with the United States, would be a military threat to them.

As far back as 1949, the Soviet Union and the countries of eastern Europe organized their own regional alliance, the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). Comecon member countries originally included the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. East Germany (now nonexistent), Mongolia, Yugoslavia, Cuba, and Vietnam all became members of Comecon at later dates. It was hoped that Comecon would be the communist counterpart of the EC, however, for a number of reasons Comecon has never achieved the same success. Comecon was controlled by the Soviet Union. Many of the member countries did not want to surrender control of their economies to the Soviet Union. The EC countries, on the other hand, gave up some of their rights, in order that the whole community would benefit.

4. a. What is Comecon?

- b. Why was Comecon not as successful as the EC?

5. a. Complete the following summary chart by entering the information asked for.

Name	Date Organized	Brief Description of Organization and Aims	Member Nations
European Coal and Steel Community			
European Economic Community (EEC)			
European Community (EC)			
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon)			

b. On the following outline map, illustrate the trend toward European economic union in the following manner: (Refer to an atlas for assistance.)

- (1) Label all the countries of Europe on the map.
- (2) Shade in blue the members of the EC
- (3) Shade in red the members of Comecon.
- (4) Leave uncoloured the nations not part of any economic union.

Economic Union in Europe



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help

The aims of the UN can be summarized as follows:

- to work for world peace and security through international cooperation
- to protect human rights throughout the world
- to promote economic and social progress throughout the world

The UN is not a perfect organization. The following balance sheet identifies some of its successes and failures.

The United Nations Successes and Failures

Successes

The main function of the UN is as a forum for discussion of world problems. All members in the General Assembly have the opportunity to express their views. This means that a powerful nation such as the U.S. has no more voting power than a small nation such as Sri Lanka.

The UN is nearing the goal of universal membership, with only a few smaller countries still unrepresented. No member nation has ever left the UN of its own accord.

Its main role may be in peacekeeping. The UN was successful in preventing further war in the Congo in 1960, and was also responsible for setting up a new governing body for the country.

UN agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) provide aid to developing countries. FAO organized the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974 to get international agreement on alleviating world food problems. WHO helps governments build up their own health services and provides technical assistance. WHO has been coordinating campaigns to wipe out diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, and small pox.

The UN considers and deals with a variety of world problems. Its function is to promote international peace and security in all parts of the world. The UN frequently holds conferences centred on such issues as disarmament, outer space, and food and population.

Other successes relate to organizing disaster relief, helping colonies to independence, setting up an international labour code, and encouraging international cooperation to establish a compulsory minimum level of education throughout most of the developing world.

Failures

Each member of the Security Council has one vote, and action can be initiated by a unanimous vote. However, any of the five permanent members can block any action by voting "No." The use of this veto has limited the effectiveness of the UN. In the early years, most of the vetoes came from the USSR. Most recently, Britain and the U.S.A. vetoed Security Council resolutions that called for a cease-fire in the Falklands dispute.

The UN has had little success in halting the arms race between the superpowers, U.S.A. and the USSR. Until recently, the superpowers continued to not only develop weapons, but also to export weapons to other countries.

Despite the presence of the UN, there have been outbreaks of violence all over the world. UN influence has been able to settle some of these; in others (e.g., Middle East, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq, Falklands) its mediation has been ineffectual. Lebanon continues to be a hotbed of violence and fighting despite the presence of UN forces.

The UN does not possess a standing army or police force. This leads to delays in reacting to outbreaks of localized violence.

The strength of the UN is equal only to the will and resources of its members working together in a given case. It lacks the power to levy and collect taxes. Therefore, on its own, the UN does not have the money to solve the problems of world poverty, human rights violations, and peacekeeping.



1. Do you think the UN is achieving its aims? In a short paragraph of five to ten sentences, defend your answer.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slightly textured appearance and some very faint, illegible markings near the top edge, possibly from a previous page or scanning artifacts.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Extra Help.

Enrichment

Some of the most important agencies of the UN are those which help people. UNICEF is one of these agencies directed to helping children in Third World countries.



Helping the Helpless

by Sarah A. A. Reid

Over 50 years ago in England, a woman named Eglantyne Jebb drafted a document setting out basic international guidelines for the treatment of children. Appalled by the effects on children of war in the Balkan States and World War I, Eglantyne was determined to form an organization dedicated to their protection.

There was much public opposition – in fact, Eglantyne was arrested for distributing leaflets bearing a picture of a starving child! In 1919 however, she succeeded in creating the Save the Children Fund.

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

In 1924, after constant lobbying, Eglantyne's "Declaration of the Rights of the Child" was accepted by the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. It was adopted by the United Nations' General Assembly in 1959. At last it was recognized that the physical and mental immaturity of children needed special safeguards, care and legal protection. In 10 carefully worded principles the Declaration affirms the right of the children to:

- enjoy special protection, with opportunities and facilities to enable them to develop in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity;
- to have a name and a nationality;
- to enjoy social security, including adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services;
- to receive special treatment, education and care if they are handicapped;
- to grow up in an atmosphere of

affection and security, wherever possible in the care of their parents;

- to receive education;
- to be among the first to receive protection and relief in times of disaster;
- to be protected from discrimination;
- to be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood.

A quick glance at this morning's newspaper should prove that, for the majority of the world's children, the Declaration might just as well never have been written. Most are too concerned about where the next meal is coming from to worry about whether or not it will be nutritious.

Eglantyne Jebb might be astonished at the number of child-care organizations, large and small, competing for dollars from the wealthier industrial nations today. They appeal to us through our religions, our emotions, our sense of duty, and a sense of guilt over our three square meals a day.

Eglantyne's Save the Children Fund is still going strong. A Canadian Committee, known as Cansave Children, was formed in 1921. It has played a leading role as Canadian member of the International Union for Child Welfare, based in Geneva. Today the Fund supports local programs and agencies in over 30 countries. Money is raised by volunteers across Canada, the largest part being spent on education, day-care and nutrition projects in the Caribbean. Major projects are also

supported in Korea and Lesotho, Africa.

SPONSORING CHILDREN

The Canadian Save the Children Fund is perhaps best-known for its sponsorship program. This is a form of assistance used by several other organizations. Ten thousand Canadians support children around the world through the Cansave program, thereby benefitting not only the child, but the family and community as well.

Most child-care agencies provide material aid, and Cansave is no exception. Material aid takes the form of clothing, bedding, toys, and perhaps food and school or medical supplies. Cansave sends material aid not only to many overseas countries but to settlements in Northern Ontario.

All Cansave's programs, like those of Oxfam, Foster Parents Plan, Unicef, and most other child welfare organizations, promote self-help. They would rather train people to grow food than simply fill bellies.

One of the largest and best-known organizations is Unicef. Begun in 1946 by the United Nations as the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, Unicef again was an answer to the desperate plight of child-victims of war. In 1965 it was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its work.

Canadian funds will directly support 11 Unicef projects in 1977. In some cases, provincial governments donate money, and in all but one project, the Canadian International Development Agency has provided grants—a total of over \$1,000,000 this year. In addition, the Canadian government makes a direct contribution to Unicef—over \$6,000,000 this year. Each country receiving aid from Unicef must agree to contribute an equivalent amount in the form of local supplies, materials, personnel and/or services.

The majority of Canadian-supported projects this year involve clean water. This is no accident. The 1976 UN Habitat Conference in Vancouver

recognized that clean water is the key to progress for many developing nations. Every year, cyclical water-borne diseases sweep through villages where the same water is used for washing, sewage and drinking. The other Canadian-funded projects include a vaccination program to control a threatened epidemic of polio in Egypt, and the construction of school buildings in Vietnam.

Unicef's funds come from voluntary contributions. Over 70 per cent comes from regular contributions by 138 governments. The Hallowe'en collection boxes are familiar to most Canadian students, as are the profitable Christmas cards and calendars. In recent years, assisted governments have spent an average of \$2.50 for every one dollar provided by Unicef. In spite of all this, Unicef is spending only about one-half of one per cent of the amount the world spends each year on arms.

HELPING A FAMILY

Foster Parents Plan offers concerned individuals and groups the chance to sponsor a needy child. The child is the representative of his or her family, and the whole family benefits. The Plan aims to place these children in school and to keep them there as long as is reasonably possible. Often this is harder than it sounds. Parents themselves may have had no formal schooling whatsoever and the family situation may be so desperate that the children are put to work at a very young age. It can be difficult to believe in a future made brighter by an education, when the present is clouded by hunger and disease.

A war, this time the Spanish Civil War, began Foster Parents Plan. An English war correspondent found a child wandering in the Spanish town of Santander. In his pocket was a note from his dead father, "This is Jose...I am his father. When Santander falls, I shall be shot. Whoever finds my son, I beg of him to care for him for my sake."

The Englishman and a friend organized committees in the U.S. and England to get support for Spain's homeless children. Later the program was extended to care for children of other nationalities as war broke out in Europe, and later still in Korea. Today over 21,000 Canadian individual and group Foster Parents support families overseas. Once again, the money comes from government grants, contributions and the familiar Miles for Millions walks. In addition, Foster Parents Plan provides special self-help projects. These may involve animal raising, housing aid, education, water and sanitation or health programs. The common factor of all these projects is the initiative they give a family or community to continue improving their own situations.

Christian Children's Fund and World Vision International are religious organizations. CCF is a sponsoring agency, different from Foster Parents or Cansave in that the sponsored children are not with their families but are usually in orphanages, schools or hospitals. CCF began in 1938 in response to the war between China and Japan. Today it supports 170,000 children in 55 countries. The emphasis is on Christian training in addition to the emergency medical care, milk, food and so on.

World Vision International however, is far more evangelistic. Founded in 1950, World Vision provides nearly \$4 million emergency relief annually, as well as material aid and child care. World Vision takes a keen interest in the religious development of its charges, seeing it as equal in importance with the

need for food and shelter.

CHILDREN'S VILLAGES

Pueblito Canada is a novel approach to the tragedy of the estimated one million unwanted children roaming Costa Rica's streets. A Canadian couple, Peter and Marion Tacon, with the cooperation of the townspeople of Paraiso have set up a village. In cottage-style 'family' dwellings, six to eight children live with a parent couple. The children attend the local school and are integrated into the community, a new experience for most of them. Working to make the Pueblito a self-supporting unit, Tacon trains them in agriculture and vocations valuable for life after they leave. A monthly \$8 can make a Canadian a 'godparent' to a child in Pueblito, through a sponsorship program similar to that of Foster Parents Plan.

Pueblito is unique in that the village is an adaptation to the Costa Rican way of life. However, it is not the only children's village. They exist all over the world, and are just one of the ways we 'haves' look out for the 'have-nots'. Some would say it is our duty as human beings to care for those less fortunate than ourselves. Some would say that by helping them we are setting the stage for even worse disasters when these deprived children grow up and reproduce. How effective is the help these organizations give anyway? Hunger still exists, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child is most assuredly not enforced throughout the world. Perhaps the effectiveness of these efforts is immaterial; perhaps it is the effort itself that is important.¹

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World*. "Helping the Helpless" March, 1977. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

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Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Enrichment.

Conclusion

Nations have two possible options for solving their international problems. One is to negotiate, and find solutions through compromise and cooperation. The other way is to resort to armed force. Since future wars could conceivably be devastating nuclear wars, there is not much choice. Since World War II, nations have been exploring new ways to cooperate with each other.

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

There is no assignment for this section.

The Cold War



Today we live in a world that is dominated by two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. In this section you will study how these two nations came to dominate the world and how the confrontation between them affects the lives of everyone in the world.

In this section you will study

- why the Cold War started after World War II
- how the confrontation between the two superpowers led to many crises which threatened world peace
- how to use a problem-solving model

Activity 1: The Cold War, 1945-1947

World War II was drawing to a close and the alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union began to crumble. Fascism and nazism had been defeated in Europe and little common interest remained to hold the western democracies and the Soviet Union together. The war had helped to create two military-industrial superpowers – the Soviet Union and the United States. After the war, both these countries competed for influence in world affairs.

Western Europe, weakened by the destruction and divisions of the war, could not regain its former influence in the world. Its cities and factories had been destroyed and much rebuilding had to be done. The United States and the Soviet Union replaced the countries of western Europe after the war, as the world's strongest military and industrial powers.

People all over the world were war-weary. They hoped that victory over their old enemies, together with the founding of the United Nations, would lead to a long and lasting peace. It was not to be. Deep distrust developed between the western countries led by the United States, and communist countries led by the Soviet Union. In their role as world powers, the two nations were soon caught up in a new war: a conflict between communist and capitalist worlds. In 1947 an advisor to the American president described this mood of tension in international relations as the “**Cold War**.” Although tensions were high, a military or “hot” war was avoided because it could have led to the use of nuclear weapons. Instead each side attacked the other in many different ways. Propaganda, military alliances, **brinkmanship**, and other political and economic strategies were the weapons used in the Cold War.

Cold War: the war of words, tense relations, propaganda, military alliances, brinkmanship, and other political and economic strategies between the capitalist and communist nations

Brinkmanship: the practice of pushing a dangerous situation to the limit of safety before stopping



1. Which two countries have been the major opponents in the Cold War?

2. a. How does a “cold” war differ from a “hot” war?

- b. What was the main reason for avoiding a hot war?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

The United Nations found it difficult to control the growing hostility and mistrust among nations. Many times it was unable to help find solutions to world problems. In the Security Council, the superpowers would frequently veto each others' proposals to resolve an international crisis. Even the General Assembly was often divided, as opposing sides in the Cold War competed to attract the friendship and support of the non-aligned nations. Debates in the General Assembly of the United Nations were often just another battleground for the propaganda battles between east and west.

3. How did the Cold War prevent the United Nations from solving international problems?

4. How was the Cold War fought?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

A major difference separated the two superpowers. Each had different ideas on how a country should be organized. Countries like the United States and Canada followed the western European tradition of representative democracy and a free market (capitalist) economy. They believed in individual freedom and had fought to defend it. In these countries private individuals and corporations owned most property and controlled the means of production (e.g., business, factories, etc.).





The Soviet Union kept its tradition of authoritarian government and centralized economic planning. The communist government controlled all business and the means of production. Individuals were not free to own private property, to operate their own businesses, or to criticize their communist government.

5. Examine some of the differences between communism and capitalism. Match the correct letter from List A with the appropriate number from List B to make the statements correct. Place the appropriate number from List B in the blanks in List A.

List A

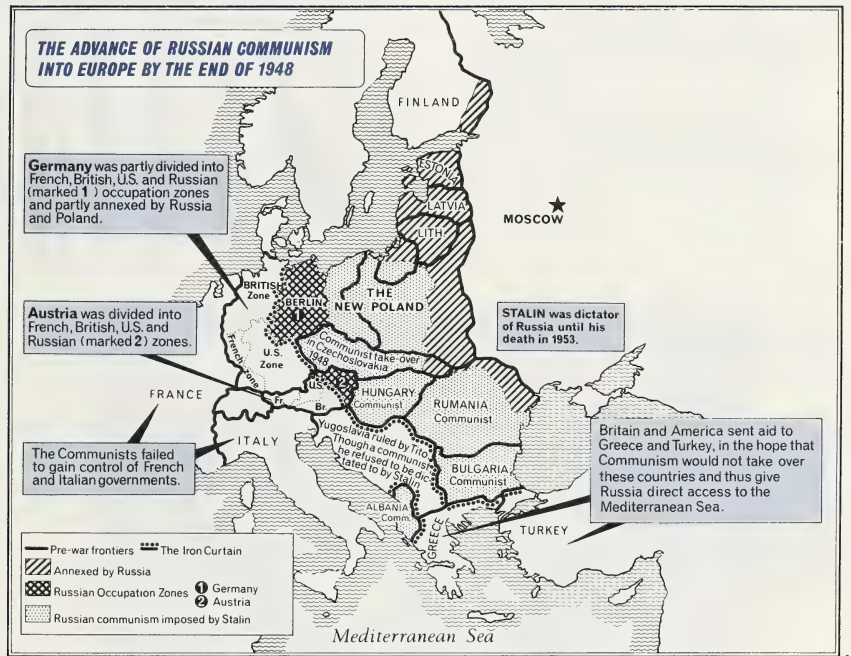
List B

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. _____ Communism | 1. are free to move from one job to another. |
| b. _____ In the USA, workers | 2. is a system where the interests of the country are more important than individual choice. |
| c. _____ In the Soviet Union, workers | 3. are elected by the people who have a choice of political parties. |
| d. _____ Capitalism | 4. is a system where the economic interests of the individual come before those of the country. |
| e. _____ In the U.S.A., governments | 5. are chosen from only one political party. |
| f. _____ In the Soviet Union, governments | 6. can be told where to go and what job to do. |
6. Describe briefly three main differences between the lives of citizens in the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

As the Soviet army liberated the east European countries from Nazi domination during the last years of World War II, many people in the West became concerned. In one country after another the Soviet Union installed governments that were friendly towards Moscow. Although liberated from nazism, citizens of these countries had little or no voice in the governments that ruled them. Those who protested and opposed the communist governments set up by the Soviet Union were often severely punished.

Communist Expansion in Europe After World War II



¹ Heinemann Publishers (Oxford) Ltd. for the map from *A Map History of the Modern World 1890 to the Present Day* by Brian Catchpole. Reprinted by permission of Heinemann Publishers (Oxford) Ltd.

Western Europeans, as well as the government of the United States, feared that the communists would soon control all of Europe. Many people fought and died in World War II to defend themselves against Nazi expansion. Although the USSR was an ally during the war, American and Western European governments soon became concerned with the expansion of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe.

7. Study the following diagram.



Domino effect: when one event causes a succession of other, similar events

The domino effect – each country that falls to communism causes the next one to fall.

Considering the spread of communism in eastern Europe, explain the domino effect in your own words.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Winston Churchill, the wartime prime minister of Great Britain, was very alarmed. He saw communism as a real threat to western Europe. He was especially concerned when he saw that after the war was over, the American and Canadian armies were being disbanded and sent home. In a famous speech, he stated his view of the problem.

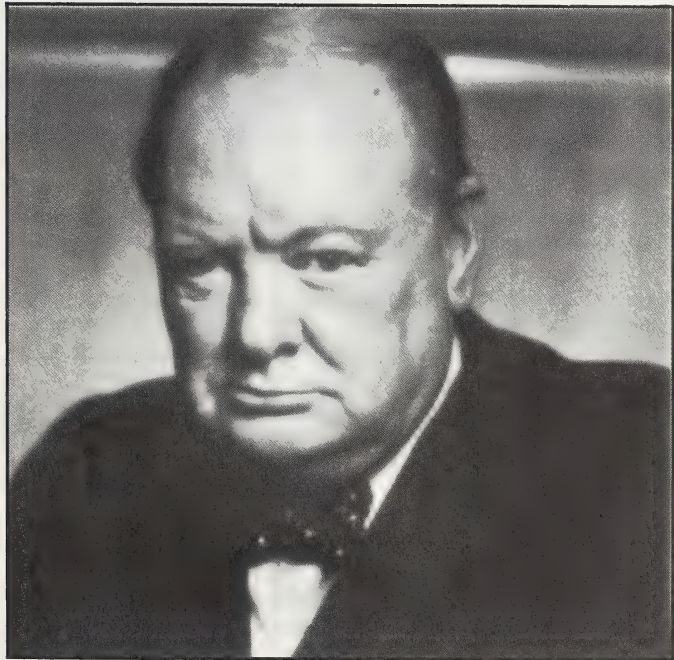


The Iron Curtain

A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies [attempts to covert others to a particular belief]. From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe, Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I

must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow. Whatever conclusions may be drawn from these facts—and facts they are—this is certainly not the Liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace.

From what I have seen of our Russian friends and Allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for weakness, especially military weakness.



"A shadow has fallen..." Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of England, speaks at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. March 5, 1946.



8. a. What is meant by the term “iron curtain”?

- b. According to Churchill, what were the intentions of the Soviet Union?

9. Examine the following chart.

Troop Strengths in Europe

		1945	1946
West	U.S.A.	3 100 000	391 000
	U.K.	1 321 000	488 000
	Canada	300 000	none
East	USSR	6 000 000	6 000 000

- a. Why do you think the number of troops the West had in Europe fell after 1945?

- b. Why do you think the number of Soviet troops remained at the same level?

- c. What reason does Churchill give for keeping the West's troops in Europe?

- d. A “sphere of influence” is an area under the control of a great power. What area does Churchill refer to in his speech?

- e. What great power is controlling this sphere of influence?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Greece

Greece was among the countries threatened by communist takeover after the war. The British had been helping the Greeks fight a losing battle against the communists. In 1947, disappointed by their lack of progress, they advised the American president that they could no longer afford to continue assisting the Greeks. Greece was in danger of becoming the next communist country in Europe. President Truman faced a dangerous choice. If he did nothing, Greece might be lost. If he helped the anti-communists, another war might break out. The president decided to act and asked the government to vote the necessary economic and military aid. On March 12, 1947, President Truman broadcasted his answer on national radio.



The Truman Doctrine

March 12, 1947

The very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists... . Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and self-respecting democracy. The United States must supply that assistance. There is no other country to which democratic Greece can turn. No other nation is willing and able to provide the necessary support for a democratic Greek government.

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is not often a free one. One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free

institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation [being overtaken] by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.



Truman's speech demonstrated to the world the determination of the United States to defend countries threatened by the communists. It pointed to the immense economic power of the United States and how it could be used to fight communism. The Soviet Union, faced with the huge expense of rebuilding its own economy destroyed in World War II, was unable to match the American effort, and Greece remained a free democratic country.

10. a. Suggest a reason why Britain could not afford to help Greece in 1947?

- b. Why do you think the United States could afford to help Greece?

11. a. "Every nation must choose between alternative ways of life." What choice is President Truman referring to in his speech?

- b. In 1945, some Americans felt that the United States had done enough and should stay out of foreign problems. How did the Truman Doctrine change America's foreign policy?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Activity 2: The Cold War, 1948-1953

Not only did the Cold War have the effect of dividing the world into two camps, it split many nations and even cities into two parts. After the war, Germany was divided into an eastern zone controlled by the Soviet Union, and a western zone controlled by the United States, France, and Great Britain. Similarly, Berlin, a city that for many symbolized Hitler and the Nazis, was divided up into eastern and western zones. In 1948, the United States, Britain, and France merged their zones hoping to re-create a new Germany. But Russia feared the possibility of a new powerful German state. Since the four occupying powers had never exactly defined the conditions on which the western Allies could have access to Berlin, the Russians protested by blockading all the land routes – road and rail – into the city from the west. The Russian protest became known as the **Berlin Blockade**.

The East/West German Frontier





1. During World War II the Soviet armies captured and took Berlin. Nevertheless, the city was divided into American, British, French, and Soviet sectors. Why do you think this was done?

2. Study the preceding map. Note that Berlin is deep within the Soviet zone, far from the western Allies. What methods of transportation could be used between West Germany and Berlin?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

The Berlin Blockade

Berlin was cut off from all supplies from the West. The city had only enough food to last six weeks. It was the Soviet Union's hope to force the West to withdraw from Berlin. The Americans concluded that if Berlin fell to communism, then West Germany would be next. Seeing Berlin as another "domino" the Americans were determined to hold on to the city. The western powers could have fought their way through, but the Soviet Union had many troops defending its zone. Instead, the western Allies organized an airlift, and within two months aircraft were arriving in Berlin every three minutes. As soon as a plane landed, there was a rush to unload it so that it could take off and return for a new cargo. This highly successful relief operation provided Berliners with the essentials they needed – food, coal, and everything they required to get them through the winter of 1948-49.

The Soviets were powerless to stop these flights. They knew that any attempt to shoot down the aircraft would result in an act of war. Since the United States had the "bomb" and had shown the world that they would use it, they had an advantage over the Soviets. On May 12, 1949, realizing that their strategy was not working, the Soviets called off the blockade. It was now clear to the West that Berlin and Germany would remain divided and that the Soviet Union, a former ally in World War II, was now an enemy, whose ability to spread communism to other countries had to be contained.

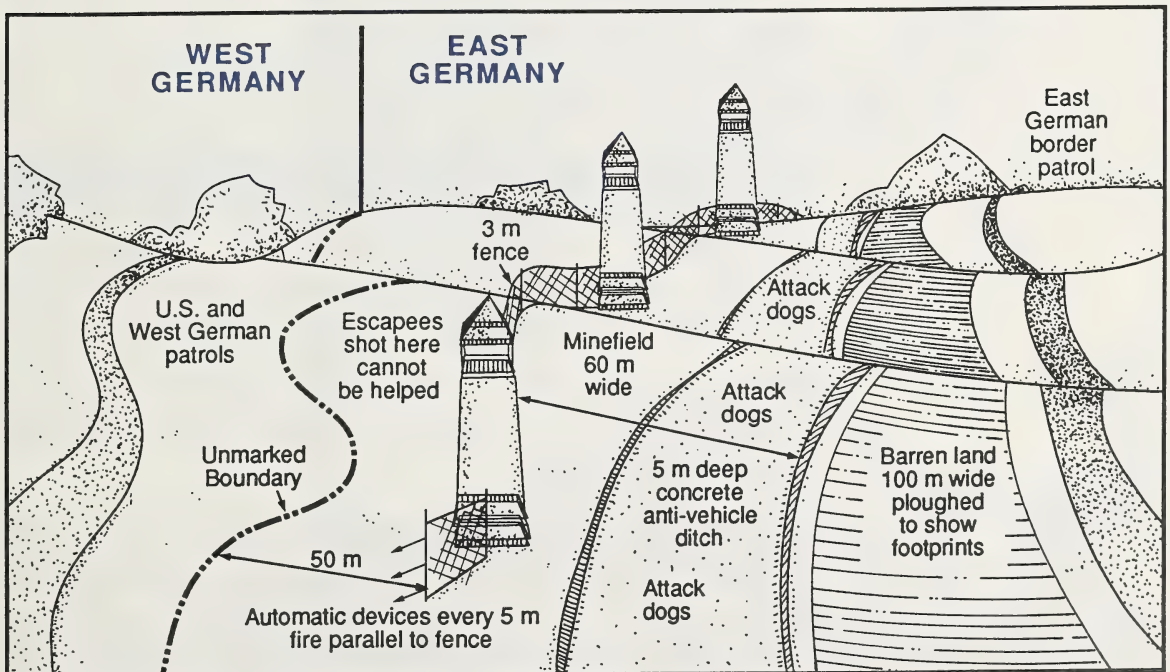
3. Refer again to the map. The cities of Hamburg, Hanover, and Frankfurt were take-off points for the aircraft to Berlin. Show the air corridors used by joining these cities to Berlin (use a ruler).



4. "We refused to be forced out of Berlin, we demonstrated to the people of Europe that we would act when their freedom was threatened." How do the words of the American president reflect the Truman Doctrine and the domino effect?

5. After the Berlin Blockade crisis, West Germany (and West Berlin) began to develop economically and became very wealthy. As the Soviet Union had feared, the new West Germany became a powerful economic country. Many people in East Germany (and East Berlin), attracted by this prosperity, tried to escape their relative poverty. To stop them, the communists built a wall of barbed wire and concrete through the city of Berlin. The Berlin Wall divided the city into two separate sections and made escape more difficult.

Study the following diagram and photograph.



Border between East and West Germany.



The Berlin Wall divided the city into two separate parts.

What are some of the obstacles that made escape difficult?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

The Berlin Blockade convinced many people that a wider, stronger organization was needed to defend Europe and the free world against the communist threat. In April, 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed. It created an alliance of 12 nations: Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Iceland, Portugal, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Canada, and the United States. Later Greece, Turkey, West Germany, and Spain would join the original group. All agreed that an attack on one of them would be an attack on them all. This form of alliance is based on **collective security**.

All defence forces were placed under a joint NATO control. NATO control would coordinate the defence of western nations. Europeans in the West were only too glad, at this time, to take refuge behind this alliance system, backed as it was by American economic and military power. Encouraged by its NATO success, the United States moved to involve itself in a series of alliances which encircled the communist world in an attempt to stop it from spreading. The name for this policy was **containment**.

Collective security: the maintenance by common action of the security of all members of an association of nations

Containment: the policy of preventing the expansion of a hostile power

Note: due to the unification of East and West Germany in 1990, the former country of East Germany no longer is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Instead, the reunited country of Germany is now a member of NATO.

When West Germany joined NATO in 1955, the Soviet Union formed its own defence union called the **Warsaw Pact**. It included the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland. In the Far East, China became an associate member. Like NATO, members of the Warsaw Pact all agreed to help each other in case of attack.

Europe was now permanently divided into two camps. Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact had nuclear weapons. The stage was set for the arms race. Soon each side would have the capability of destroying the other.

NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe





6. On the preceding map, complete the following activities.
 - a. Label the countries of Europe. Use an atlas if you need help locating them.
 - b. Shade the members of the NATO alliance in blue.
 - c. Shade the members of the Warsaw Pact in red.

A Soviet viewpoint:

“...NATO has nothing to do with self-defence. The countries of NATO are threatened by no one, and no one intends to attack them. The NATO organization is essentially an aggressive alliance and its intentions are to destroy communism and the Soviet Union. When that is accomplished NATO will have achieved its final goal
– the takeover of the world by the United States.”

7. Explain why NATO was set up, from both American and Soviet points of view.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

Containing Communism

To meet the communist threat in other parts of the world the United States tried a policy of containment. By this policy it meant to encircle communism around the world and prevent it from spreading. To do this it set up alliance systems similar to NATO. The chart below identifies the world wide alliance system.

NORAD*	CENTO* (now defunct)	SEATO* (dissolved 1977)	ANZUS*	U.S.-JAPAN*
United States Canada	United States Great Britain Turkey Iraq Iran Pakistan	United States Great Britain France Australia Pakistan Philippines New Zealand Thailand	United States Australia New Zealand	United States Japan

*NORAD – North American Air Defence

*CENTO – Central Treaty Organization

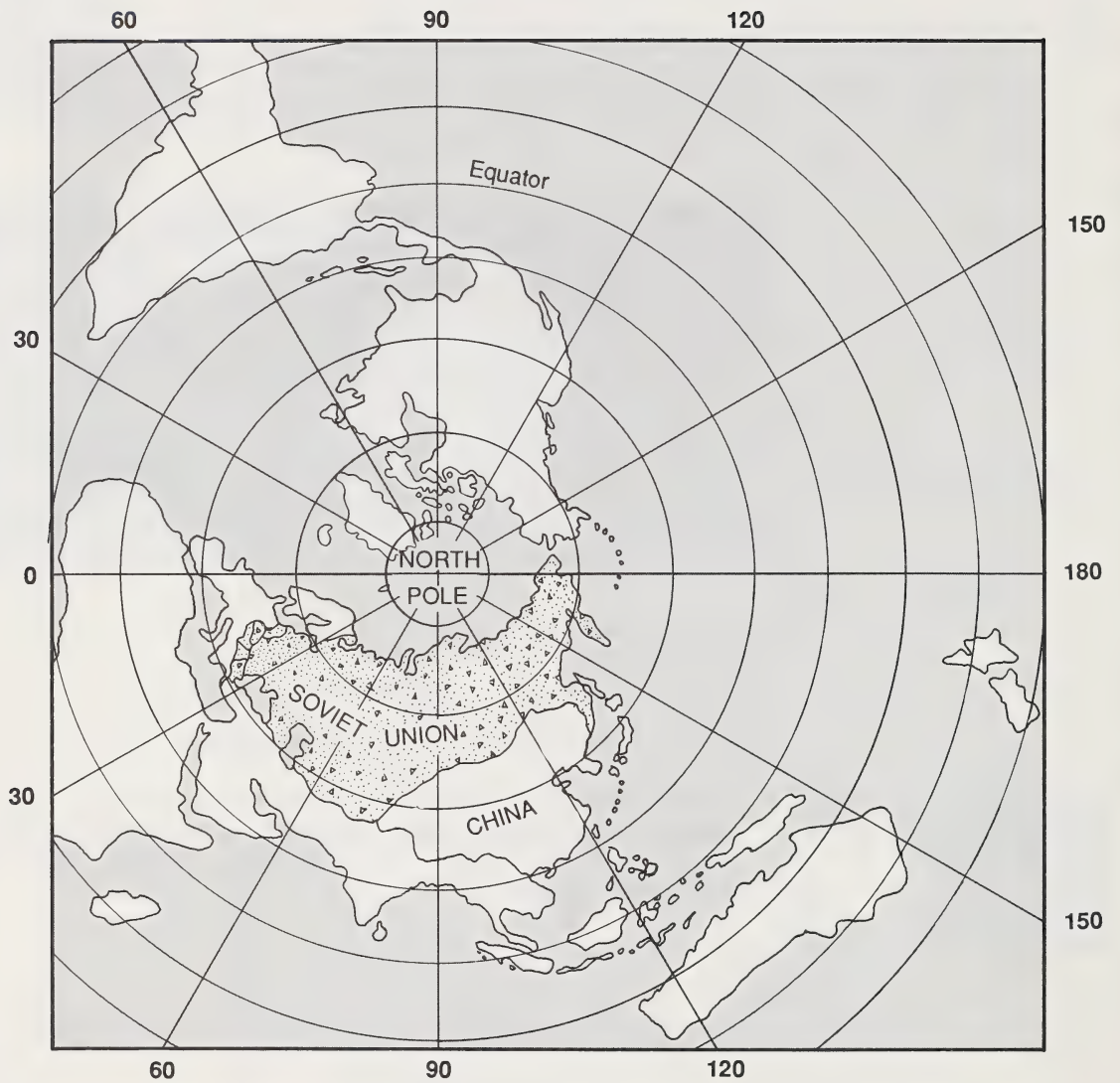
*SEATO – Southeast Asian Treaty Organization

*ANZUS – Australia New Zealand United States

*U.S.-JAPAN – Mutual Defence Assistance Arrangement

8. The following world map shows the communist nations of the Warsaw Pact (shaded). Using an atlas, locate the different areas of the world that form the alliances identified in the chart. Note that it is not necessary to identify and label each country involved.





9. Describe in your own words how the preceding map illustrates the policy of containment.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

The Korean War, 1950-1953

Despite propaganda attacks, isolated incidents along the Berlin Wall, and intense feelings on both sides, Europe remained relatively stable and free from warfare. Asia would become the new battleground for conflict between East and West.

Between 1910 and 1945, Korea had been a Japanese colony. With the defeat of Japan, it was agreed that Korea would be divided at the 38th parallel of latitude. Troops from the Soviet Union would occupy the northern half and American troops would occupy the southern half. South Korea included the city of Seoul, two-thirds of the population, and the best Korean farmland. In 1947, the United Nations tried to hold free elections so that Koreans could choose their own form of government in a united republic. The Soviets would not allow members of the United Nations commission into their zone. Therefore, elections were held only in the south with the result that the Republic of Korea was set up in 1948. Later that year the communists created the People's Republic of Korea in the North.

By 1949, both Americans and Soviets had withdrawn their troops to allow the Koreans to handle their own affairs. The Soviets, however, had heavily armed the North Koreans and in June, 1950, they invaded the south.

On June 26, the United Nation's Security Council ordered the North Koreans to withdraw. When North Korea did not respond, the Security Council asked member states of the United Nations to send aid to South Korea. Significantly, the Soviet delegates of the Security Council were absent when these events occurred. Usually, the Soviets would veto any proposal that they did not like. By the rules of the Security Council, a proposal that had been vetoed would not go through. The Soviets' absence proved to be a costly oversight on their part.



10. What does it mean to “veto” something?

11. Why would the Soviets have “vetoed” a proposal to send aid to South Korea?

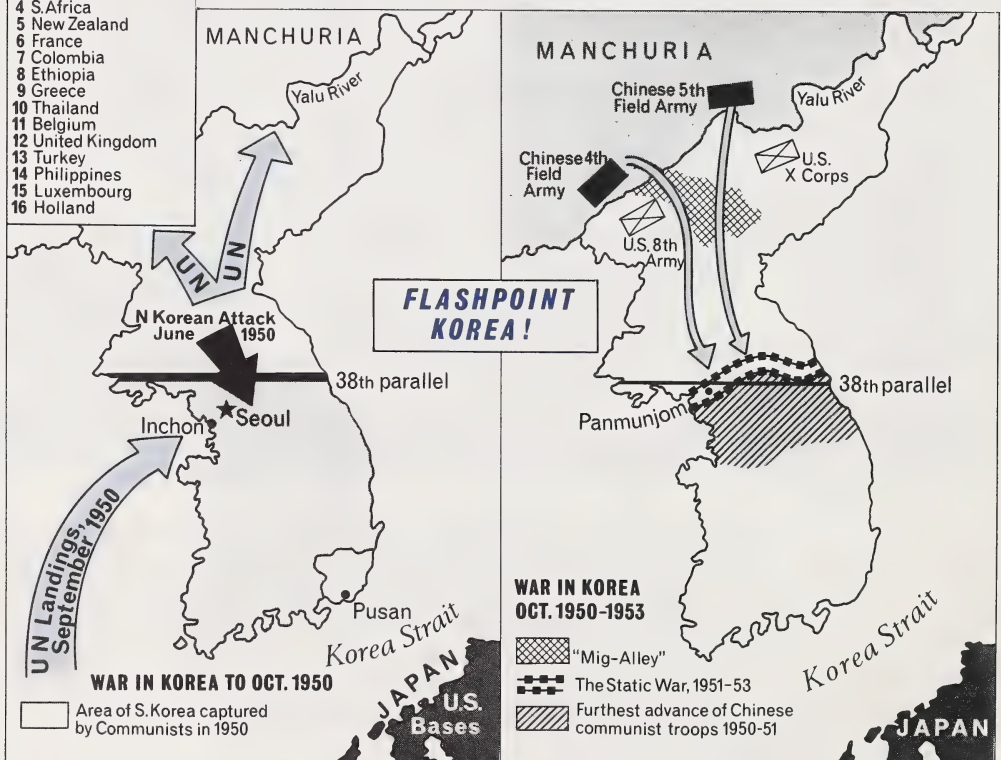
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

UN Forces in Korea

32 countries sent aid to South Korea during 1950-53. The first 16 to respond were:-

- 1 U.S.A.
- 2 Australia
- 3 Canada
- 4 S. Africa
- 5 New Zealand
- 6 France
- 7 Colombia
- 8 Ethiopia
- 9 Greece
- 10 Thailand
- 11 Belgium
- 12 United Kingdom
- 13 Turkey
- 14 Philippines
- 15 Luxembourg
- 16 Holland

The United States, Canada, and thirty other countries sent troops to Korea. When the United Nations' troops arrived, the North Koreans had already pushed far into the South and were threatening the city of Pusan.



¹ Heinemann Publishers (Oxford) Ltd. for the map from *A Map History of the Modern World 1890 to the Present Day* by Brain Catchpole. Reprinted by permission of Heinemann Publishers (Oxford) Ltd.

Then, under the leadership of General MacArthur, the United Nations' troops counterattacked. Despite warnings from communist China that they would enter the war on the other side of North Korea if the United Nations' troops crossed the 38th parallel, the United Nations' troops drove the North Koreans back to the Yalu River. Chinese armies entered the war and drove the United Nations troops back to the 38th parallel. A stalemate developed. Finally, in 1953, an armistice was signed.

The Korean War had been the second major confrontation involving the superpowers since 1943. The direct result of this crisis was to increase the mistrust and tensions between East and West. The United States found itself again in the role of defender of democracy. The pressure for reunification has increased in recent days, but for now Korea is still divided. North Korea's communist economy still depends on the Soviet Union and The People's Republic of China. South Korea's free market economy is tied to Japan, the United States, and other democracies.

12. American Secretary of State John Foster Dulles commented that the "gallant, determined, and successful fight" of United Nations troops against communist advance had "administered terrible defeats on communist forces."

How do the words of the American secretary of state reflect the policy of containment?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.



Activity 3: The Cold War, 1954-1962

In 1961, the Soviets announced to the world that they had successfully tested a hydrogen bomb. This weapon was 3000 times more powerful than the bomb which had destroyed Hiroshima in 1945. Four years earlier, in 1957, the Soviet Union had launched the world's first satellite, "Sputnik," into space. As Sputnik orbited the earth it signaled to everyone the fact that the Soviet Union might be ahead of the United States in military technological ability. To be a technological leader means that you can do things that others cannot and this gives you an advantage over them. If, for example, the Soviets could launch a rocket with a satellite on it, into space, why not put a hydrogen bomb on the same rocket and aim it at the United States?

At this time the United States had only short-range missiles. In order to hit their targets in the Soviet Union, these had to be located close to Soviet borders. American missile bases were located in Italy and Turkey.

Having the most powerful bomb was not the only important thing. To be able to deliver the bomb to its target was also necessary. With the news of the Soviet Union's technological triumphs, President Kennedy of the United States ordered the speedup of the American Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) program. These were long-range rockets that could deliver nuclear bombs to their Soviet targets from bases in the United States. At the same time, he also ordered the testing of American hydrogen bombs.

Within a few years, the Americans were able to say that if they were attacked by nuclear weapons from the Soviet Union, they also could counterattack in the same way. The technological gap between the two superpowers had closed. Each country could now threaten to destroy the other in case of war.

The race to test powerful nuclear weapons alarmed many people around the world. As each superpower tried to out do the other in a scramble for powerful weapons, the nuclear testing of these weapons started to pollute the atmosphere with dangerous radioactivity. Radioactivity can create serious health problems for all living things. In response to this testing, protests were held world wide to "Ban the Bomb."

1. a. Why was it so important to be the technological leader in the missile race?



- b. Deterrence is the ability to threaten your enemy with total destruction if you are attacked. How did the early Soviet technological triumphs affect the American ability to deter a Soviet attack?

- c. How does deterrence prevent wars from starting?

- d. What do you think are some disadvantages of using deterrence as a means of preventing wars?

- e. Do “Ban the Bomb” protests against nuclear weapons occur today? Why or why not?

- f. Would you join a “Ban the Bomb” march if one was held close by? Why or why not?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

Events in the arms race were moving to a crisis point. The Cold War was in danger of becoming a “hot war.” In 1962 the superpowers experienced their first nuclear confrontation. For thirteen tension-filled days the fate of the world hung on the brink of disaster. At the centre of the crisis was the small Caribbean island of Cuba.

In this activity you will be asked to solve a problem related to the Cuban Missile Crisis. Follow the steps outlined to help you find solutions to this problem. You will be expected to complete a final assignment on the Cuban Missile Crisis in the Assignment Booklet.

Problems are something that everyone faces from time to time. One of the keys in life is to be able to overcome your problems successfully. It helps to have a strategy to work through problems or handle difficult questions. Below is a model for problem solving. The model has four steps. In this part of the section you are expected to work through each step of the problem-solving model. Various activities are set up in each step to assist and guide your study of how the nuclear arms race almost brought the world to the point of a third World War.

A Model for Problem Solving

Step 1: Define a Question/Problem

Step 2: Develop Research Questions/Hypothesis

Step 3: Gather and Organize Information

Step 4: Develop a Conclusion

Step 1: Understand the Question/Problem

The question you will use as a focus for your problem solving is

What were the lessons learned from the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Begin by reading the following selection to find out how the world was brought to the brink of war.



Thirteen Days on the Brink

On Tuesday 16 October 1962, a series of events began which brought the Cold War to the very brink of 'hot war.' On that day President Kennedy of the United States received a report that Soviet missile sites had been identified on the island of Cuba, a short distance from the coast of the USA. The president was shown photographs of the missile sites taken by a US Air Force reconnaissance plane. The president and his advisors had to decide very quickly what action they should take to counter this unexpected new threat to the USA's security: the map shows some of the major American cities and military targets which were vulnerable.

The president had three main options open to him: to do nothing; to order the immediate destruction of the missiles by the US Air Force; or to set up a barrier of American ships around Cuba to prevent more missiles and equipment being imported, i.e. a naval blockade.

Kennedy chose the last of these three ways of tackling the problem. He appeared on American television on Monday 22 October to explain the situation and announce his decision to the American people and by Wednesday 24th the US Navy was in position around Cuba with orders to turn back any ships attempting to carry further missiles into Cuba.

Kennedy had taken a firm stand and the next move was now up to the Soviet Union. Kennedy called upon the Soviet leader, Khrushchev, 'to move the world back from the abyss of destruction.' During the next few days, as a number



The Strategic Position of Cuba

of ships carrying Soviet missiles approached the ring of US warships around Cuba, tension was very high. The world waited nervously for what appeared to be an inevitable clash between the two Superpowers which might lead, in a matter of hours, to all-out nuclear war. On Sunday 28 October, after a number of incidents, any one of which might have led to the much-dreaded 'hot war' (including the boarding and inspection of a Russian ship by the US Navy and the shooting down of an American U2 reconnaissance plane over Cuba), Mr. Khrushchev sent a message to President Kennedy. He announced that 'the Soviet government...has issued a new order, for the dismantling of the weapons which you describe as "offensive," their crating, and return to the Soviet Union.' Three hours later the radio station Voice of America broadcast Kennedy's acceptance of Khrushchev's 'statesmanlike' offer. The crisis was

over, the disaster of war narrowly averted. Within eight weeks the missiles were removed from Cuba and the missile sites ploughed over.

From the description of the events outlined above, it is easy to understand why the American president chose to set up a blockade around Cuba. But several important questions remain

unanswered. Why did the Soviets want missiles on Cuba in the first place? Would they ever have been used in an attack on the USA? Were they there just as a threat, or to add to Soviet prestige? What did Cuba hope to gain from its Soviet connections? And why were the missiles removed with apparently little argument?¹



2. a. How did the United States detect Soviet missile sites in Cuba?

- b. Why were Americans worried about this development? In whose sphere of influence was Cuba considered to be?

- c. By putting missiles in Cuba do you think the Soviet Union was trying to break out of the containment placed on communism by the Americans? (Refer to the map in Activity 2, Question 8 for your answer.)

¹Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich Canada Inc. for the excerpt from the *Contemporary World: Conflict or Co-operation*. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich Canada, Inc.

- d. Review the definition of deterrence in Activity 3, Question 1b. How did the Russian missiles affect America's ability to deter an attack from the Soviet Union?

- e. Why do you think President Kennedy chose the third of three options open to him? Explain.

- f. How could the Cuban Missile Crisis have developed quickly into an all-out war?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

Step 2: Develop Research Questions/Hypothesis

In problem solving, you are expected to tackle the overall questions in a systematic and organized fashion. In this step of the problem-solving model you must decide what information needs to be acquired in order to answer the question of study:

What were the lessons learned from the Cuban Missile Crisis?

However, when you work as a researcher, it is expected that you ask or formulate questions that will be used as the basis for answering your overall questions.

Examples of questions taken from the article on the Cuban Missile Crisis:

- Were the missiles put there just as a threat, or to add to Soviet prestige?
- What did Cuba hope to gain from its Soviet connections?



3. Use the five W's (Who? What? When? Where? Why?) and How?, to develop two or three more research questions that will help you answer the overall question. Examples of these kinds of questions are available in the preceding article.

4. At this point in your problem solving you will write an hypothesis that gives a tentative answer to the question:

What were the lessons learned from the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Hypothesis:

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

Step 3: Gather and Organize Information

When gathering and organizing your information you are attempting to develop a base of knowledge. This base of knowledge will assist you in answering your research questions and ultimately in answering your overall question. It is important that your information be as accurate as possible. Before selecting your information, you may want to return to your list of research questions and use it as the starting point for gathering additional information.

Use the following readings and the accompanying questions to gather additional information about the Cuban Missile Crisis.



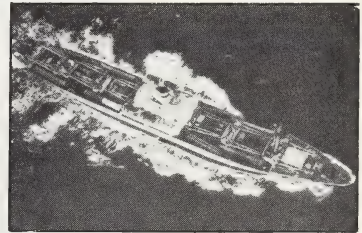
We can trace the early steps on the road which eventually led to the missile crisis back to 1953, nine years before. One day in July of that year, a young lawyer, Fidel Castro, and 150 of his followers attacked the army barracks of Santiago de Cuba, which at the time was ruled by a dictator, General Batista. Castro and his followers wanted to rid Cuba of Batista and his pro-American government, which they saw as being harmful to the interests of Cuba. After serving two years in prison, Castro went to Mexico, but returned to lead a rebellion. After a period of guerrilla warfare, Batista fled Cuba in January 1959 and Castro and his followers took over.

America had large investments in the Cuban economy, particularly in the telephone, electricity, railway and sugar-production industries. Castro's determination to rid Cuba of American influence and his attempts to nationalize these industries led him into conflict with American president Eisenhower, who eventually broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba in January 1961.

During the American presidential election campaign of 1960, the Democratic candidate, John F. Kennedy, called for American support for the 'democratic anti-Castro forces in exile and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro.' Kennedy, when he became president in 1961, inherited a plan, backed by the

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, for an invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles (the Bay of Pigs, April 1961). The attack failed and the invasion forces were destroyed on the beaches.

With American support for the attack obvious to everyone, Castro began to strengthen his links with the Soviet Union. The USSR had already agreed to buy Cuban sugar and provide financial aid for Cuba's industries and agriculture, following the withdrawal of American aid. The alliance of Cuba and the USSR became complete in December 1961, when Castro announced that he had become a Marxist-Leninist. Economic links were further strengthened, and Moscow agreed to arrange defence aid in case of further attacks on Cuba.



Soviet missiles returning to the USSR from Cuba, November 1962.

The determination of Fidel Castro to rid his country of American 'dollar imperialism' was the crucial factor which led to Cuba's drawing further and further away from the USA and closer to Soviet influence. The

error of judgment by President Kennedy in allowing American support for the Bay of Pigs invasion certainly sped up this process.

The stationing of missiles on Cuba was a new move in Soviet foreign policy. Until 1962 the Soviet Union had never stationed nuclear missiles outside its own borders. But by then the USSR was far behind the USA in the arms race and would find it difficult and expensive to catch up. If, however, some existing missiles were based in Cuba, its power against the USA would be greatly increased: it would have powerful nuclear missiles very close to the United States, aimed at the least protected part of the country. The USSR also expected that pressure on the US from Cuba would force the Americans to agree to Soviet proposals for changing the status of Germany and Berlin. This was why, in August, 1962, SAM missiles and 5000 Soviet technicians arrived in Cuba, followed in September by Soviet Ilyushin bombers. Almost overnight the USA's warning of the approach of nuclear attack was reduced to two minutes. The ingredients for the missiles were now complete. ¹



President John F. Kennedy



Mr. Khrushchev



Fidel Castro

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5. a. Why did Fidel Castro and his followers want to overthrow General Batista and his dictatorial government?

- b. What was the aim of the Bay of Pigs attack and how successful was it?

- c. In what three ways did the Soviet Union and Cuba cooperate with each other after the Bay of Pigs incident?

- d. Explain why Mr. Khrushchev wanted to have Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.



Behind the Scenes

We have seen that each of the three countries involved in the crisis had important reasons for becoming involved. Why then did the crisis last for only 13 days and how was a solution found within that short space of time?

The confrontation between Kennedy and Khrushchev was really about two main issues: first, the USA would not tolerate the installation of more Soviet missiles in Cuba, and second, the US government insisted that the Soviet missiles already in Cuba must be removed. In reply Khrushchev made a number of counter-proposals, the most important of which was the suggestion that the two Superpowers should reach a compromise: the Soviet missiles would be removed from Cuba if American missiles – which Khrushchev argued were a threat to Soviet security – were removed from America's European allies, particularly Turkey.

Khrushchev also demanded that the USA should guarantee not to invade

Cuba, and never again support any groups of anti-Castro exiles in any attempt to invade the island. This request eventually gave the USSR the chance to save face and paved the way, though only after hours of tension, for the order to remove the missiles from Cuba.

The vital factor in this crisis was that each side had room for manoeuvre. Khrushchev was able to emerge from the crisis with a formal promise from Kennedy not to attack Cuba, and to appear as the man who had saved peace by withdrawing missiles whose installation was perfectly legitimate in international law. Kennedy, on the other hand, achieved the solution he had hoped for when he first set up the blockade – the withdrawal of the threatening missiles at what was really a low price: the American Jupiter missiles which were removed from Turkey were obsolete and Kennedy had already ordered their removal before the crisis developed.¹



6. a. How did the Soviet leader reply to President Kennedy's demand for the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles?

- b. "Each side had room to manoeuvre." Explain the meaning of this phrase with reference to the agreements made by the United States and the Soviet Union to end the crisis.

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- c. Why might President Kennedy be considered to have come out of the crisis in a stronger position than the Soviet leader?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.



The Significance of Cuba

The world had survived the 'eyeball to eyeball' confrontation which had brought it so close to nuclear war. The American secretary of state, Dean Rusk, is reported to have said, 'We looked into the mouth of the cannon. The Russians flinched.' Whether you agree with this summing up of the situation or not, the Cuban missile crisis was undoubtedly the nearest the two Superpowers have come to direct 'hot war' since 1945. The crisis developed very quickly and almost as suddenly it was over and slipped from the headlines, yet it did have a considerable effect on the course of the Cold War.

Before Cuba, the rivalry between the USA and the USSR had been the major factor in their foreign policies. As a result of the Cuban crisis, the two Superpowers were forced to recognize that the Cold War was a very delicate situation which might erupt very quickly into all-out nuclear war as a result of one misunderstanding. Having balanced precariously on the edge of destruction,

they were forced to think about ways of making sure that a similar crisis did not occur again. The hot-line telephone link between Washington and Moscow was the first step towards improved Soviet-American relations.

The two Superpowers also took a step towards slowing down the pace of the potentially disastrous arms race in 1963 by signing the Moscow Test-Ban Treaty which banned the testing of nuclear weapons in the air or under water. This was the first of several agreements made between the Superpowers and other nations to try to reduce the likelihood of nuclear war breaking out.

The Cuban crisis shocked the two most powerful countries in the world into taking the first faltering steps along the road to better understanding of each other's position, and although there are still many differences between them today, the importance of the missile crisis should not be underestimated.¹

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7. “Brinkmanship” is a term used to describe an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation in which someone has to blink. Why is the Cuban Missile Crisis a good example of brinkmanship?

8. a. Explain why the Cuban Missile Crisis forced the superpowers to make changes in their attitudes toward one another.

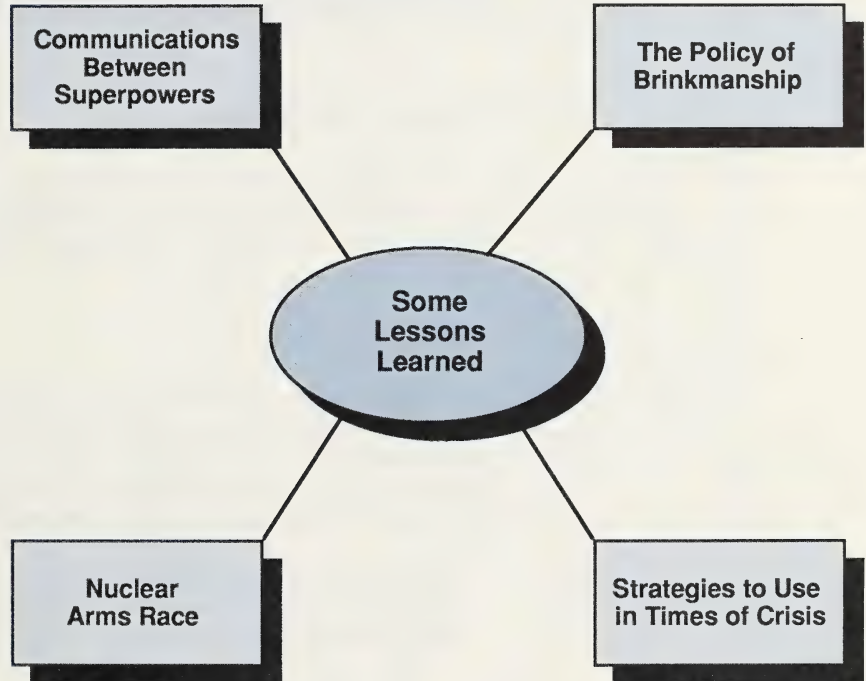
- b. Why might the hotline telephone link be considered an important development in Soviet-American relations?

- c. What effect did the Cuban Missile Crisis have on the arms race?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

Step 4: Develop a Conclusion

The final step of the problem-solving model is to develop conclusions. At the end of this step you will look at the confrontation and try to conclude what lessons have been learned from it. The concept map below should help you.



9. List two or three lessons learned from the Cuban Missile Crisis.

10. Refer back to your hypothesis in Step 2 and decide if it is still valid. If necessary, change your hypothesis. In your section assignment you will be required to write a paper defending your hypothesis.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties with the activities in this section, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts and had few difficulties with the activities, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

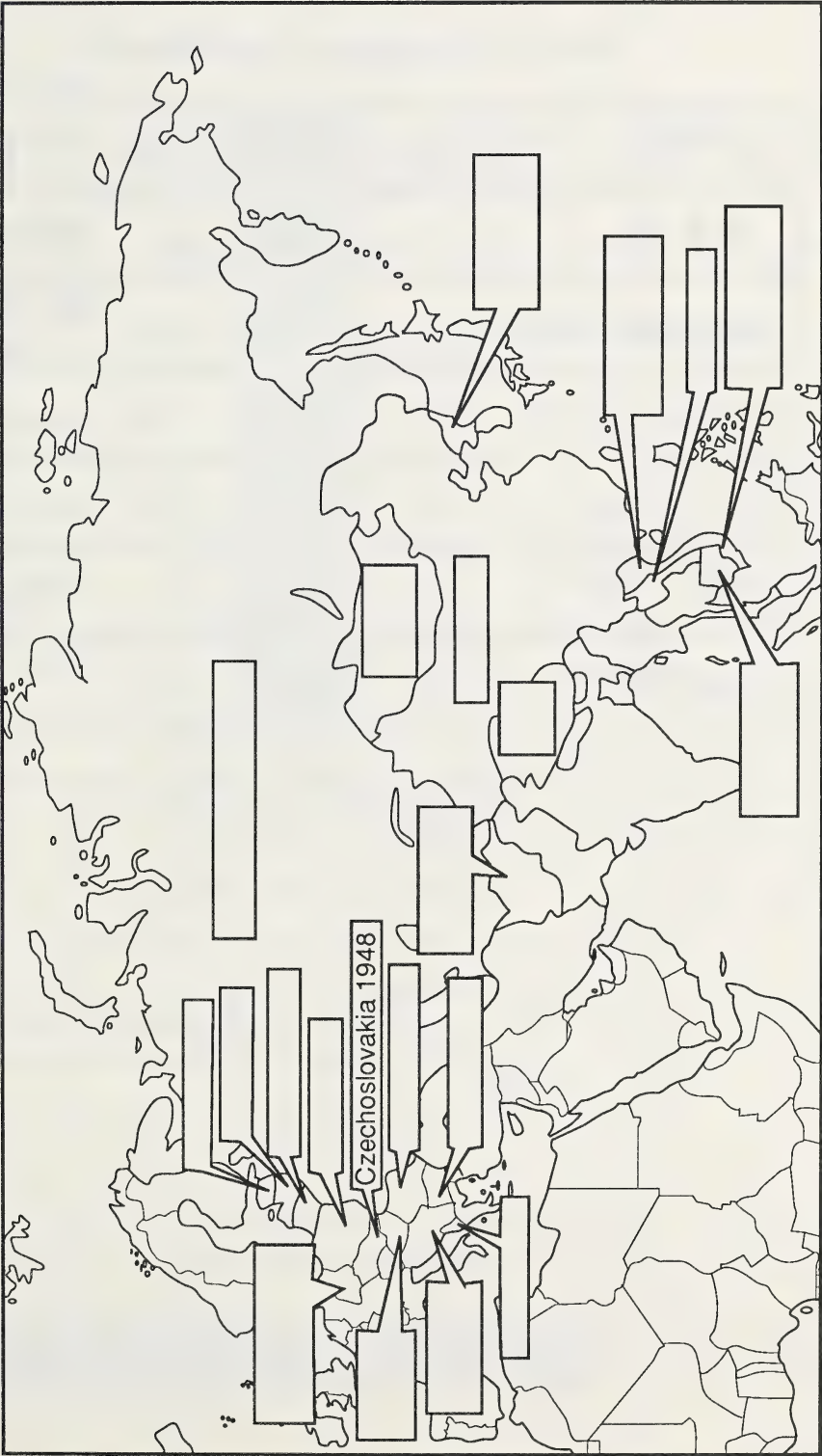
Extra Help

Confrontation occurs when two countries want the same thing, or oppose each other's goals. When one country tries to prevent the other from achieving its goal, confrontation or conflict occurs. The following activity shows the areas of confrontation between communist and non-communist nations in parts of the world and compares the strength of the two opposing alliances.








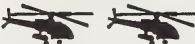


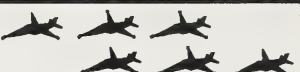
1. The Cold War started after World War II. It was mainly a struggle by the United States, Great Britain, and their allies to check the spread of communism, first in Europe and then around the world. On the following map
 - a. name each country shown and indicate the year in which it fell under communist control (You may require a history text book or an encyclopedia.)
 - b. shade in red the areas of the world that were under communist control before World War II
 - c. shade in blue the areas of the world that came under communist control since 1939 (the year World War II began)



Nations Under Communist Control



NATO and Warsaw Pact Forces Compared

NATO		WARSAW PACT	
	2.6 million	Total military personnel	4 million 
	88	Divisions	115 
	13 470	Tanks	26 900 
	12 340	Anti-tank rockets	18 400 
	11 000	Artillery	19 900 
	580	Attack helicopters	1135 
	3700	Combat aircraft	7000 

2. Which side do you think is the strongest? Give your reasons.

3. Many of the countries in the Warsaw Pact resent the domination of the Soviet Union. In times of crisis, the Soviet Union has not always been able to count on their loyalty. Does this fact change your estimation of Soviet strength? Explain.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Extra Help.

Enrichment

One way of avoiding a major confrontation between the superpowers is by having someone else fight the war for you. The following article shows how the superpowers are behind many of the small local wars going on around the world.



The Third World Wars

*In the Third World,
the superpowers are getting
out of some wars, but will they
give up war as a foreign policy tool?*

They are called small wars. Most have raged for more than a decade. Though fighting for impoverished Third World nations the soldiers use sophisticated weapons; weapons manufactured and supplied by either the United States, the Soviet Union, or allies of one or the other superpower. Usually, each side is supported by one superpower. This makes these little wars really informal wars between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The death toll is staggering. Afghanistan: 500,000 dead since 1979. The Gulf War between Iraq and Iran: one million dead. Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia): two million killed since 1975 (more people than live in Vancouver). Angola: 60,000 dead in a conflict 13 years old. Nicaragua: 50,000 killed. Most of the casualties are civilians.

Since the early 1950s, superpower involvement in Third World wars has been accepted political strategy. The goal is to block the other superpower's perceived efforts to achieve world expansion. In these wars, the superpowers provide arms and military training. Sometimes, they provide military advisors, secret air-strikes, or even their own armies to help their side win.

Before 1945, a major world power believing another was operating in a part of the world it did not belong in

would wage war directly against that power. Nuclear weapons and the enormous destructiveness of modern war made that option unacceptable. But the 1950s also saw the dawn of strong Third World national movements following the dismantling of the world colonial system.

Nationalist groups within most Third World nations were undecided on whether they should adopt capitalist, socialist, or communist political systems. Each doctrine had its supporters in each country. The Soviet Union and the United States began jockeying within these nations to help their political supporters gain power.

Soviet leaders Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev particularly supported the spread of Soviet-style communism through military aid to communist revolutionaries and governments. The U.S., under a series of presidents from Harry Truman to Ronald Reagan, sought to block the spread of communism through military support of pro-capitalist forces. (Most newly independent states started out with capitalist governments modelled after the nation which had colonized them.)

This policy resulted in dozens of proxy wars throughout the Third World. They were called proxy wars because the soldiers of the Third World were partially fighting on behalf of the superpowers. In Korea, Vietnam, and

Afghanistan the proxy wars ultimately drew one or the other superpower directly into the fight.

The Third World wars have been expensive for the superpowers. Most of the arms supplied are never paid for and the superpowers have to absorb the cost. The economies of the Third World nations are ruined by the devastation of war. One result is that they need increased aid. The bloodshed has resulted in growing domestic and international condemnation of the superpowers' foreign policies.

The superpowers want to get out of proxy warfare

In the last two years, these factors have led both the U.S. and the Soviet Union to try to end some of these wars. Both superpowers have deeply troubled economies and can little afford the enormous costs of fuelling Third World conflicts. U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev tried to improve relations between the two nations and the Third World wars complicated these efforts. President George Bush has pledged to continue Reagan's work.

In February, the last Soviet forces in Afghanistan withdrew after a nine-year presence. Their withdrawal opens the way for a negotiated or military end to the war. This resolution almost certainly means the fall of the Soviet-backed communist government and the restoration of a Muslim, anti-Soviet government.

The bitter civil war in Angola saw Soviet-supported, Cuban troops fighting beside the communist government forces against U.S. and South African-aided guerrillas. This war is now winding down. Cuba agreed to withdraw its troops. South Africa agreed to grant independence to neighbouring Namibia. And, without direct military aid from the U.S. and South Africa there seems little likelihood the guerrilla movement

will survive.

In Kampuchea, the Soviet-backed Vietnamese army has announced it will withdraw. An independent Kampuchean government will be formed with people from all the various warring factions.

Peace efforts are promising in the Western Sahara. In a stretch of desert between Morocco and Algeria, Morocco and a Western Sahara independence movement have been fighting since 1976. Morocco has agreed to a referendum of Western Sahara citizens to decide whether they want independence or integration with Morocco. Although the referendum will be slow coming, the fighting in this region is waning.

The winding down of these and other wars in the Third World is evidence that the superpowers want to get out of proxy warfare. Mr. Gorbachev has even launched a nationwide campaign criticizing former leader Leonid Brezhnev, now blamed for drawing the Soviet Union into many of these conflicts.

The wars were economically disastrous says Mr. Gorbachev. They caused much of the delay that has reduced the Soviet Union almost to economic collapse. The country's industrial and agricultural base is in decline, and it is isolated from much of the developed world.

Books by Mr. Brezhnev and his disciples are being removed from Soviet libraries. Streets bearing his name are being renamed. Such actions traditionally follow the abandonment of the political policy practised by a former Soviet leader.

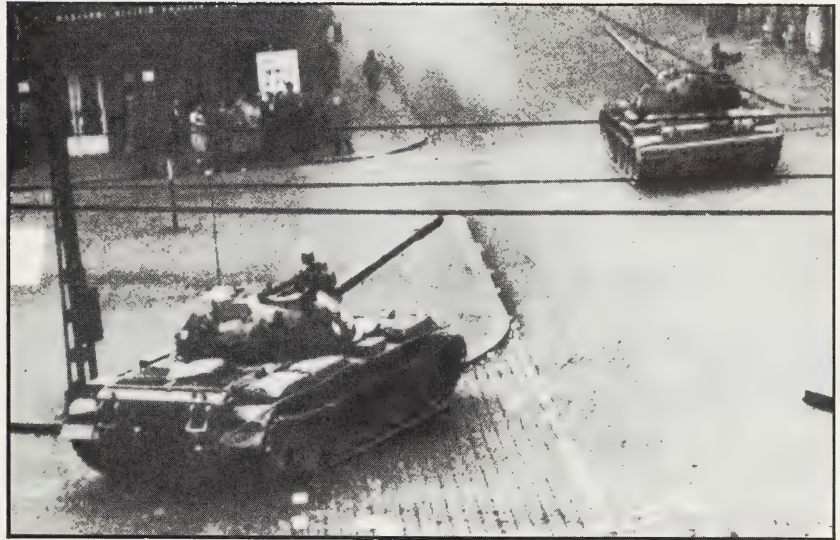
The cooling of some Third World wars is a sign of hope. However, there are many threats to the new superpower peace initiative. The Soviet-backed Nicaraguan government has been fighting the U.S.-supported Contra rebel army. Although, recently there have been signs that peace is close.

In Lebanon, no prospect for peace exists. The threat remains that this complex, local war will draw Israel into another conflict with its Arab neighbours.

Mozambique, on the opposite side of South Africa from Angola, is a war-torn shambles. Virtually the same players as are now getting out of Angola

are meddling there. There is no sign of any settlement of this dispute.

Wars still rage and the superpowers are still enmeshed in these wars. Yet, the end of even a few of these conflicts offers some hope of an eventual end to the small wars that have left so many millions dead.¹



2



1. On the following blank map of the world, locate and label the countries named in this article. Draw the ✂ (crossed swords) symbol to indicate in which countries fighting is taking place.

¹R/L Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "The Third World Wars" May, 1989, p.28-29. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

²Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich Canada, Inc. for the photograph from *The Contemporary World: Conflict or Co-operation*. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, Inc.



2. Third World conflicts represent a danger to world peace. What is the major threat?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Enrichment.

Conclusion

The end of the war saw a breakdown in the cooperation among the World War II Allies that had united to defeat the Nazis. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the leading countries in the struggle between democracy and communism. Confrontation between these two superpowers, and the arms race that accompanied it, have brought the world to the brink of disaster. Fortunately, world leaders have had the common sense to see the awful dangers in the Cold War and have attempted to reduce its threat to all that lives on this planet.

A small icon of a book with the text "Assignment Booklet" written on it.

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment(s) for this section.

The Cold War Changes



Like most individual people, nations want independence and freedom. Since World War II many new nations have gained their independence from former rulers. The emergence of these new nations has altered superpower relations and international organizations.

In this section you will study

- the emergence of new nations after 1945
- how these new nations created new problems for the superpower relations

Activity 1: Decolonization

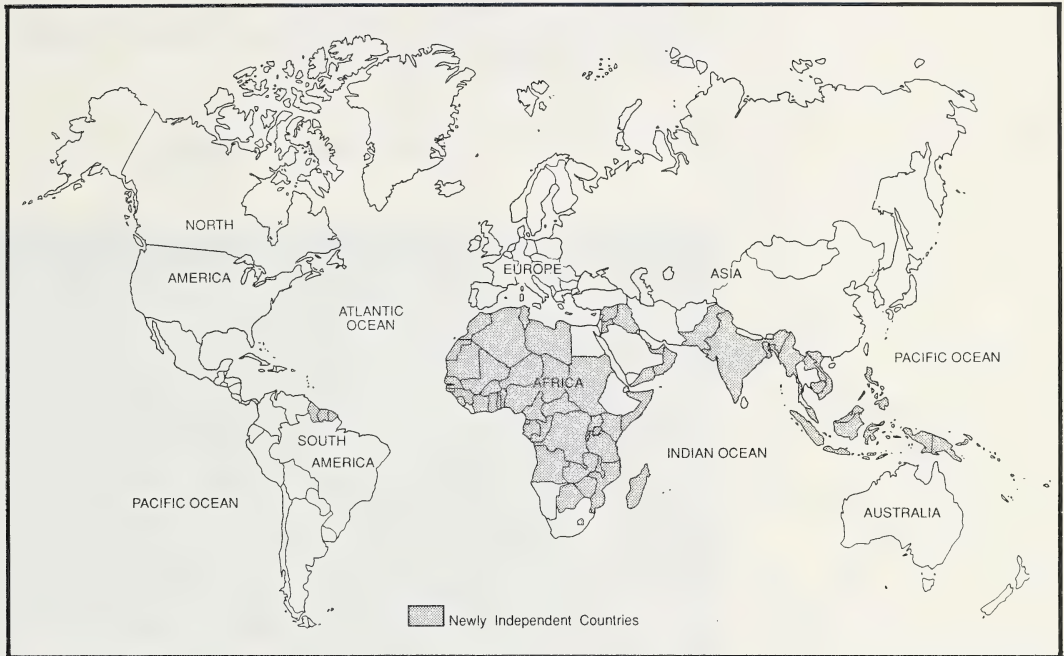
Between 1945 and 1980, Asians and Africans living in European colonies won their independence from their colonial masters. This liberation process was called decolonization. Before World War II there had been protests by local colonial leaders against social, political and economic conditions. After the war these protests turned to demands for political independence. World War II inspired nationalism in Africa and Asia for three reasons. First, during the war, people in the colonies saw their European masters defeated. This often lessened the respect and fear the colonial people had for their masters and encouraged greater demands for independence. Second, most colonial people supported the cause of their European rulers during the war. In some cases they even fought in their ruling country's armies. As a result, after the war ended, colonial people felt they had earned equal treatment. Third, many colonial leaders were educated in Europe. There they learned ideas of equality and freedom. They saw colonial rule as a contradiction. After the war, many of these colonial leaders encouraged their people to demand and, if necessary, to fight for their independence.



1. a. Summarize the three reasons that motivated nations in Asia and Africa to seek their independence.

- b. Which reason do you think was the most important one? Explain your choice.

Newly Independent Countries, 1945-Present



c. In which continent have most nations won their independence since 1945?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

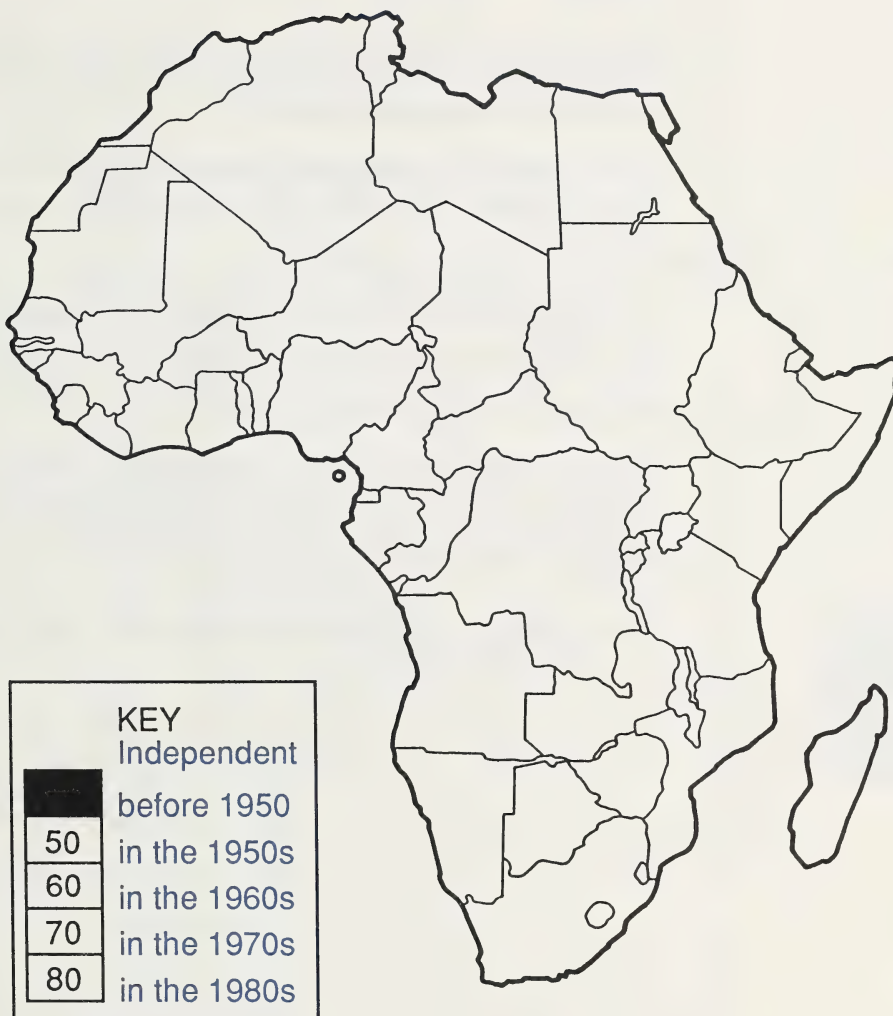
Among the first countries to gain their independence were India and Pakistan, and soon other Asian countries followed their example. But it was in Africa that the most dramatic decolonization occurred. Over forty countries won their independence during this time. For some it was generally a peaceful process. On the Gold Coast for example, friendship between African and European leaders allowed the area to become independent Ghana in 1957. Other areas were not so fortunate. For Kenya, Algeria, Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe, decolonization meant war between white and black.

In the liberation process, the usual source of conflict was whether or not there was a large, white settler population in the region. In every case where the imperialistic nations had set up colonies of whites, they did not give up their power without a fight. Sometimes the European power (Great Britain, Portugal, or France) sent in troops to protect the interests of the white settlers.

Decolonization in Africa

Countries that Attained Independence				
before 1950	in 1950s	in 1960s	in 1970s	in 1980s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberia • Egypt • Ethiopia • Union of South Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morocco • Tunisia • Libya • Sudan • Senegal • Guinea • Ghana • Central African Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria • Chad • Niger • Mali • Mauritania • Gambia • Sierra Leone • Ivory Coast • Togo • Dahomey (Benin) • Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) • Cameroon • The Republic of Congo • Zaire • Gabon • Uganda • Rwanda • Burundi • Tanzania • Zambia • Malawi • Botswana • Kenya • Madagascar • Swaziland • Lesotho • Somalia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guinea-Bissau • Mozambique • Angola • Equatorial Guinea • Namibia (disputed) • Western Sahara • Djibouti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimbabwe

2.

Decolonization in Africa

Using the symbols in the key, indicate which countries became independent in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Refer to an atlas if you need assistance locating the countries.

The leaders of these newly independent African countries worked to establish stable governments and prosperous economies. As they proudly joined the United Nations, however, their governments faced four challenging social and economic problems.

First, the number of literate, educated people in the new nations was very small. Few colonial powers had bothered with education. The result was that many countries were not prepared to govern themselves.

Second, many of the new nations were composed of people from diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds. These different groups competed, often violently, for land and political power.

Third, most Africans had little or no experience in national self-government. It had taken Europeans hundreds of years to develop their form of democracy. When they tried to force their ideas of government on the Africans it did not always work. Africa's social conditions were different from those of Europe. Consequently government developed differently in Africa.

Fourth, many countries had serious economic problems. Often they lacked natural resources and the skills to take advantage of what resources they did have. Most of the population was very poor. Poverty often caused social unrest and prevented leaders from establishing stable democratic governments.

3. a. Summarize the four challenging problems that faced the governments of new African nations.



- b. Rank these four problems in order of their seriousness with number 1 being the most serious and number 4 being the least serious.

_____ Problem #1

_____ Problem #2

_____ Problem #3

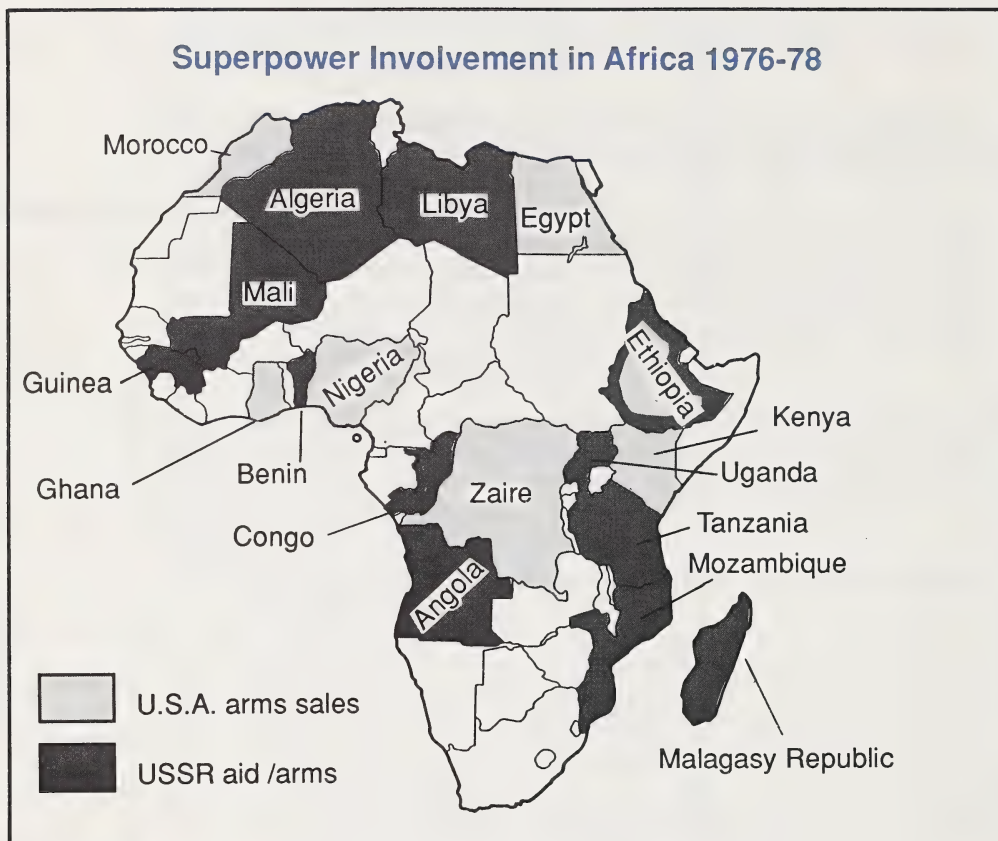
_____ Problem #4

- c. In a paragraph of five to six sentences give reasons for your selection.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slightly textured appearance and some very faint, illegible markings near the top edge, possibly from a previous page or scanning artifacts.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

The new governments and their affairs were also likely targets of superpower interest. Each superpower found local leaders who welcomed their support. The result, in many parts of Africa, was conflict and occasionally civil war.



Angola provides a good example of how the superpowers intervened in Africa. In the 1970s, Angola was fighting for its independence from Portugal, the European country that had ruled it for many years. At the same time, two local Angolan groups fought each other for control of the country when it became independent. The Soviet Union and Cuba backed the MPLA (Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola) while the United States and South Africa supported UNITA (Total Independence for Angola). The war finally ended with the MPLA as the victor, and Angola became a communist colony in 1976.

¹ Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich Canada Inc. for the excerpt from *The Contemporary World: Conflict or Co-operation*. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich Canada, Inc.



1



4. What does the cartoon suggest is the reason for superpower involvement in Africa?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

¹ Jim Cannon, B. Clark, G. Smugg for the adaptation of the cartoon "There must be some strategic advantage..." from *The Contemporary World* (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd © 1979) p. 39. Reprinted by permission of Oliver & Boyd.

Activity 2: China



Super Power Rivalry

China had once been an important power in the Far East. But by 1900 it had, in comparison with the West, become militarily weak and agriculturally and industrially backward.

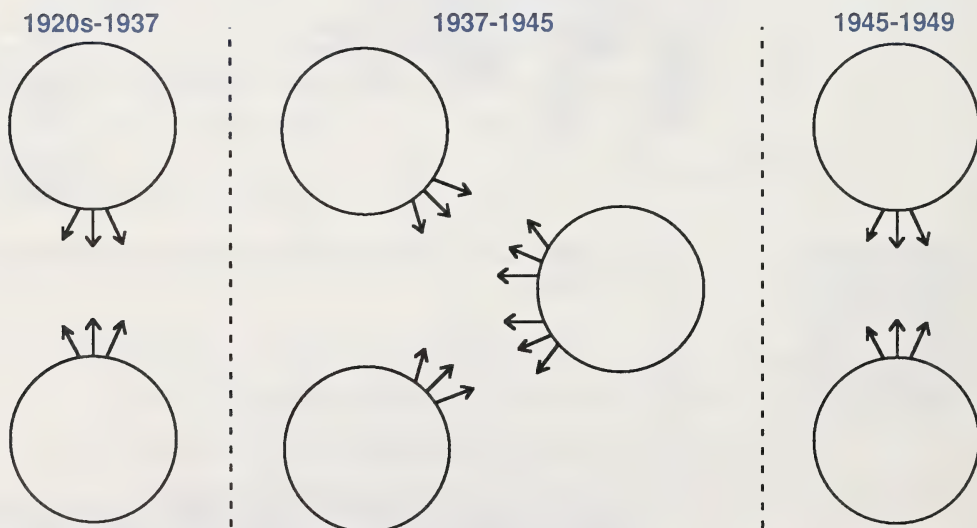
Between 1900 and 1950, China faced serious problems. In 1911, the Emperor had been overthrown and a Republic set up. During the 1920s and 1930s, a bitter civil war raged between Communist and **Nationalist** forces. Also, during the 1930s and 1940s Japan had invaded and occupied much of

China. From 1937 to 1945, the Communists and **Nationalists** agreed to a truce to concentrate on the fight against the Japanese invaders.

After the defeat of Japan in 1945, the civil war restarted. The **Nationalists**, under Chiang Kaishek, were backed by the USA. They supplied weapons and 'advisers' to help Chiang's forces. The USA were determined to prevent the Communists gaining power. The leader of the Communists, Mao Zedong, sought help from Moscow.¹



1. The Chinese Revolution was very complicated. Three different groups fought each other for control of China. To better help you understand this event, use the information in the preceding article to label the circles with the appropriate names of the conflicting parties.



¹Arnold (Edward) (Publishers) Ltd. London, England, for the excerpt from *Super Power Rivalry* by John Sayer, page 20.



On 1 October 1949, Mao Zedong announced the founding of the Peoples[sic] Republic of China, following the defeat of the Nationalists. This Communist victory surprised the whole world. Even Stalin had not expected Mao to win. Chiang Kaishek was forced to flee to the small island of Formosa (Taiwan). He was bitter and critical of American support for his government during the civil war. He

described the new Communist government on the mainland as 'a puppet directed by Moscow'.

In February 1950, China and Russia signed a treaty of friendship. Russia agreed to help China with money, military aid and technical help to develop industry. This Communist success in China came at the height of the Cold War.¹

Chinese Communist Advance, 1946-51



¹Arnold (Edward) (Publishers) Ltd. London, England, for the excerpt from *Super Power Rivalry* by John Sayer, page 20.

*Détente: a relaxation of tensions
between opponents*



This treaty of friendship seemed secure – as if it would last for a long time. But within a few years the Chinese and the Soviets began to argue. At first the arguments between the two major communist governments were kept secret, but in the 1960s their dispute burst out into a public name-calling fight which surprised the world.

The Chinese and Soviets disagreed over three major issues. First, they differed in their interpretation of what communism was and how it should be spread to other countries in Asia and Africa. Second, they could not agree on the best way to deal with the western capitalist countries, especially the United States. The Soviets were not happy about the results of the Cuban Missile Crisis and wanted *détente* with the West. The Soviet Union hoped that in a spirit of *détente* it could come to an agreement with the United States and begin a process of disarmament. On the other hand, the Chinese wanted to be tougher with the West. They expected the Soviets to use their strength and deal with the West in ways that would benefit communists everywhere. Finally, the most sensitive issue was nuclear technology. The Chinese wanted the Soviets to show them how to build a bomb. The Soviets were reluctant to do this because their territory was the closest target and in a disagreement between the two countries, it might be used against them.

2. a. Summarize, in a sentence for each, the three main disagreements between the Soviet Union and the Chinese communists.

- b. Why do you think non-communist governments were surprised at the dispute between the Soviet Union and China?

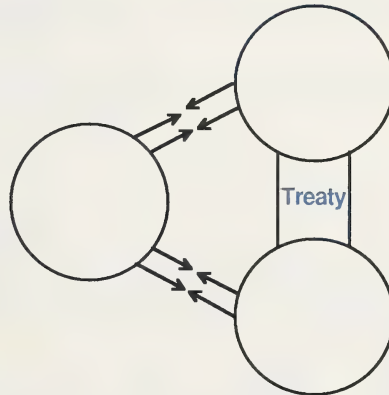
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 2.

Needless to say, the United States was happy to see the growing split between its two communist enemies. It encouraged détente with the Soviet Union, because it was in the American interest to do so. With the Chinese, the United States proceeded to develop relations carefully. Finally in a dramatic move, President Nixon went to visit the Chinese leader, Mao Zedong. It was the first time an American leader had ever been in China. This gesture helped to establish closer relations between the U.S. and China.

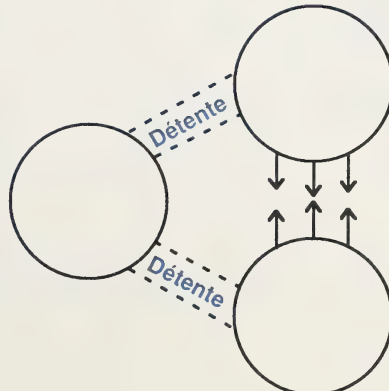


3. Indicate the changing relations between the Soviet Union, China, and the United States by labelling the circles below according to the countries that they represent.

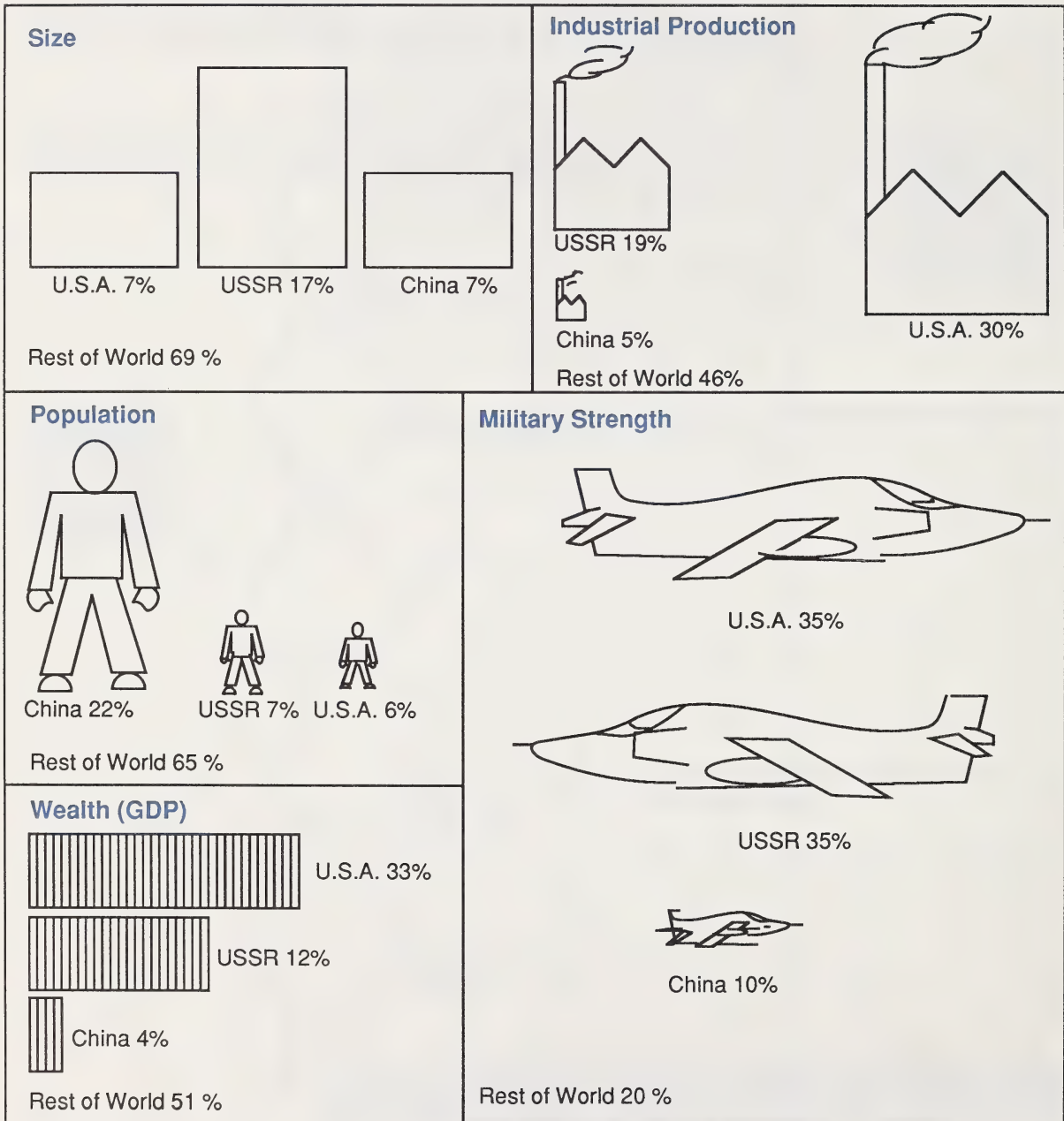
The Position in 1950



The Position in 1975



4. China recently has become more important in world affairs. It now has the bomb and some people refer to it as a superpower. Consider the following data and decide for yourself if China should be considered one of the superpowers.



Category	China	Soviet Union	United States
Size	7	17	7
Industry			
Wealth			
Population			
Military Strength			
Total			
Ranking			

- Complete the preceding chart by giving each country a point for every percentage it has of the world's size, industrial production, wealth, population, and military strength as shown. The size category has already been done for you.
- Add up the points. This will give you a rough idea of the comparative strengths of the three powers.
- Finally, rank the powers from 1 to 3, with number 1 being the strongest.
- What factor(s) seem most to account for the lead that the number one power has over the number two power?

- e. The U.S.A. and the USSR are often called the superpowers. Does China also deserve this title? Explain.

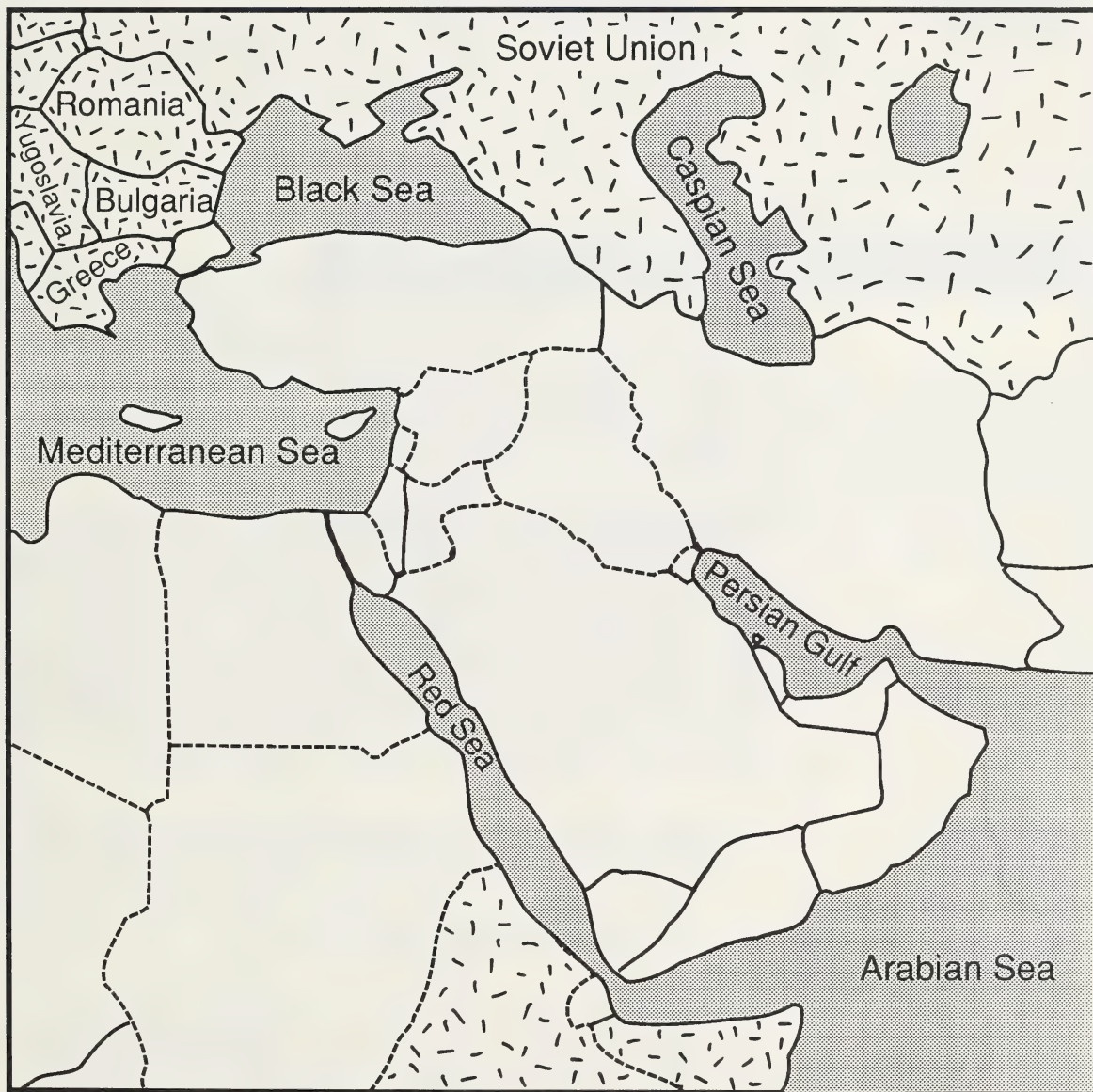
- f. What is your definition of a superpower?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 2.

Activity 3: The Middle East

The Middle East is an area characterized by diversity – people of many races and ethnic groups, speaking different languages, and practicing different religions. One of the most sensitive regions of the world for confrontation, the Middle East has often been an area where the interests of the superpowers collide. Some people expect a future Third World War will start here.

The Middle East





1. a. Label the countries of the Middle East on the preceding map. Refer to an atlas if you need assistance.
- b. The Middle East is often called the “crossroads of three continents.” How is this suggested by the map?

Many of today’s problems in the Middle East started with the founding of the state of Israel in 1948. Jewish people originally had lived in Palestine some 2500 years ago. Even then they were persecuted and driven from their lands and homes. By the end of the last century, many of them lived in eastern Europe and Russia. Violent campaigns (called “pogroms”) against them made many Jews hope for a homeland of their own. When the horrors of the Holocaust and the Nazi death camps were revealed, people sympathized with the Jews’ need for a permanent homeland in Palestine.

But Palestine was now the homeland of Palestinian Arabs. They had lived there for centuries and regarded it as rightfully theirs. Other Arabs in surrounding countries supported the Palestinians, and as a result the new state of Israel had several conflicts with its Arab neighbours. The Soviet Union hoped to expand its influence in the region and supported the Arabs. Egypt, Syria, and other Arab countries received large amounts of military aid from the Soviet Union. In order to maintain a balance of power in the region, the United States helped Israel. However, the situation was very delicate for the United States. It had to be careful not to offend those Arab nations in which American oil companies had valuable holdings.



2. A balance of power is a fairly even distribution of military and economic power among countries, so that no one country will become too strong or dangerous.
- a. Refer to the map in Question 1. How does the location of the Soviet Union affect events in the Middle East?

- b. Why do you think it was necessary for the United States to help Israel as a means of restoring a balance of power in the region?

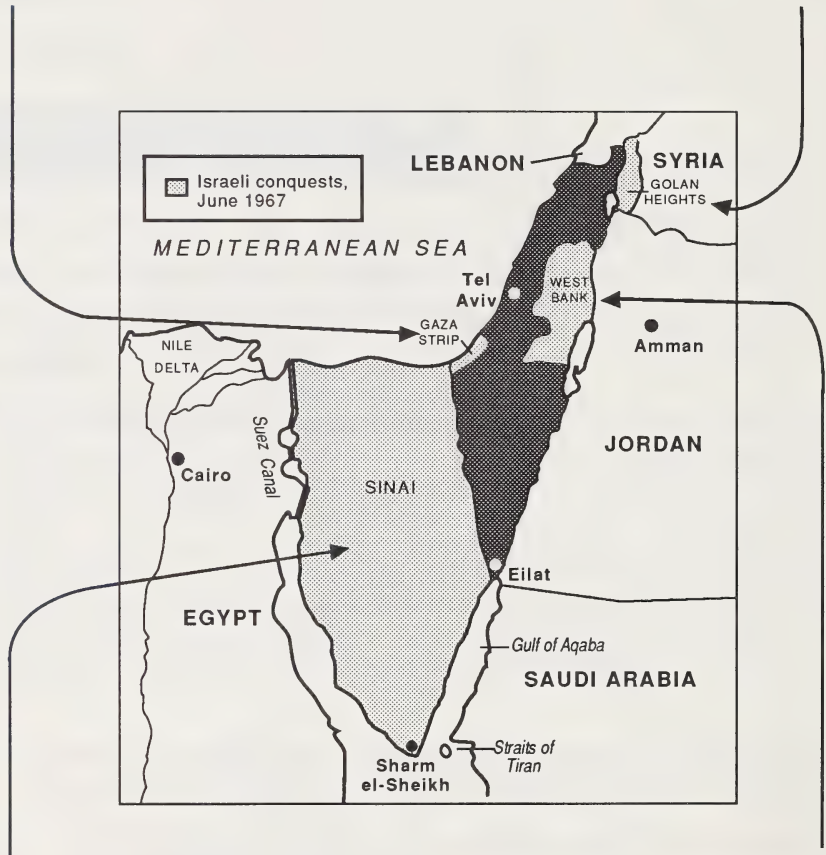
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.

Tension between Israel and Arab nations increased, and in 1967 a major crisis occurred. Declaring that their goal was to “wipe Israel off the map,” an alliance of Egypt, Syria, and other Arab countries prepared for war. Before they could attack, Israel took the initiative and destroyed the Egyptian air force on the ground. In the six days that followed, the Israelis conquered enemy territory and refused to give it back. This war has been called the Six Day War.

Territory Won by Israel in the Six Day War

Gaza Strip: A narrow coastal piece of land occupied mainly by Palestinian Arabs. Many terrorist raids have been launched from here.

Golan Heights: Low hills that dominate much of northern Israel. Syrian troops shelled Israeli settlements from here.



Sinai: A large uninhabited desert region between the southern border of Israel and the Suez Canal.

West Bank: Formerly part of Jordan. This region has good farmland especially in the Jordan River Valley.



3. What reasons does the map suggest for why the Israelis would not want to give up territory taken from the Arabs?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.

Conflicts in the Middle East did not end with the Six Day War. Frequent border clashes and terrorist raids occurred as Israel's neighbours attempted to weaken its defences. On October 6, 1973, Egypt and Syria launched another attack on Israel. Taking advantage of the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur, they tried to catch the Israeli army off guard. Other Arab countries joined in the attack and for a few days Israel's survival seemed in doubt. Both the Soviet Union and the United States rushed supplies to their respective allies. Eventually, the Israelis managed to stop the Arabs from advancing and started to push them back.

President Nixon of the United States feared that the Soviet Union might send troops to help the Arabs so he placed all American forces on worldwide nuclear alert. The Yom Kippur War looked as though it might escalate into a Third World War.

When it became clear that the Arab countries would again face defeat, the oil-producing Arab nations of OAPEC (Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries) stepped in with a new weapon. They told the United States that it must stop supplying arms to Israel or they would cut back oil production. Since the United States depended upon oil from the Arab producers this was a serious threat. To show everyone that they were serious, OAPEC members not only cut oil supplies, but they increased the price to be four times of that which it was. The need for oil was more important to the United States than their wish to support Israel. As a result, a peace settlement was agreed upon with the two superpowers favouring Egypt and the Arabs.

In order to pressure the United States into changing its pro-Israeli position, the Arab nations through OAPEC used a two-pronged attack. First, they cut back on shipments of oil to the United States and the Netherlands. Second, they cut back production of crude oil in order to raise the price. They succeeded in quadrupling the price of oil (4 times the previous price).

The effects of the cutbacks of shipments were

- oil shortages
- gas rationing
- long lineups at gas pumps
- a frantic search for new oil supplies
- new interest in other forms of energy, such as solar and wind power

The effects of the increased oil prices were

- rapid inflation in all countries dependent on Middle Eastern oil
- increased fuel-costs for cars, factories, and transportation vehicles
- higher debt loads in poor countries that had to borrow to finance the higher oil prices
- less money available for other items because more must be paid for fuel

Combined, the two factors had the effects of

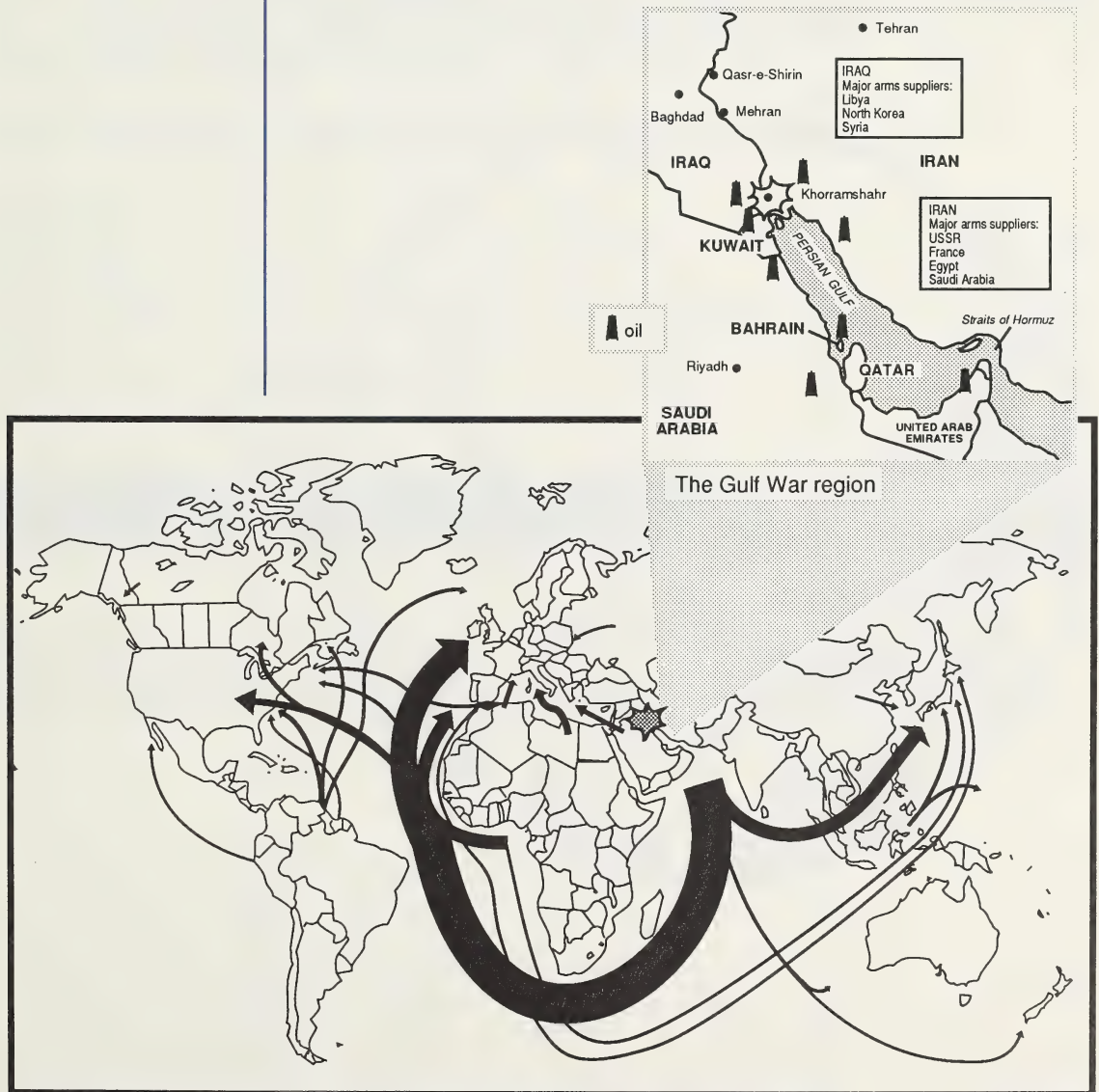
- encouraging people to buy more fuel-efficient vehicles
- encouraging economy measures to make the limited fuel supplies last longer and go farther
- forcing less efficient factories out of business
- increasing unemployment

4. In a short paragraph of five to six sentences suggest why the Arab use of the oil weapon was so effective in bringing an end to the war.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.



The United States, Japan, and other western countries came to understand just how powerful the Arabs were. The oil crisis made everyone realize how necessary this source of energy was, and that it was important to keep the Arabs happy. Turmoil in the Middle East usually involves oil. When Iran and Iraq declared war on each other in 1980, the western countries prepared for another oil shortage. Because the two countries transport much of their oil through the Persian Gulf, any interruption of navigation in this region is serious.



Crude oil supply lines



5. a. How does the preceding map suggest that any conflict in the Middle East can be very upsetting to people all over the world?

- b. Why is it important that the Straits of Hormuz are not controlled by any one country?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.

Problems in the Middle East continue to cause a great deal of concern. Many problems, such as a homeland for the Palestinians, remain to be solved. Because of its strategic importance and Arab willingness to use the oil weapon, the region will remain in turmoil for some time to come.

Activity 4: Vietnam

When French troops tried to regain their former colony of Vietnam in 1945, they were met with fierce opposition from local resistance fighters. In 1954, the French, despite military aid from the United States, were defeated and forced to surrender. Ho Chi Minh and his resistance fighters had been helped by China; thus, in American eyes it seemed that another country was about to fall victim to communism. An attempt was made to stop this from happening. At first, military advisors were sent to anti-communist forces in South Vietnam. Within a year, almost 17 000 U.S. soldiers were fighting in what was to become a long war.



The Domino Theory



1. In what way does the cartoon reflect the American view of what was likely to happen in this part of the world?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 4.

President Johnson escalated American involvement in the war. He was determined not to “lose Vietnam to Communism.” American bombers started raids on Vietcong (communist Vietnamese) bases in the north. The Vietcong had been supplying their forces from these bases. Using the “Ho Chi Minh” trail they would supply troops to attack American and anti-communist targets. If the Vietcong supply lines could be cut, the Americans thought, they could win the war. However, this belief was based on two false assumptions.

First, the United States believed that it could win over the Vietnamese people. In a “hearts and mind” campaign it hoped to have ordinary Vietnamese people supporting them and not the communists. However, most Vietnamese were landless, peasant farmers who paid rent to anti-communist landlords. In contrast, the communists not only gave the land to the peasants, but gave them assistance to grow food and to handle their own affairs. The communist appeal was also helped by the American bombing which destroyed villages and killed many people.

Second, the United States believed that they could win this war, where the French had failed. But this was a different kind of war from any other that the United States had fought.

...The enemy is everywhere...we can't see them. The enemy can be a young boy who takes a grenade from his basket of oranges and lobs it at unsuspecting soldiers...or is it that old lady with her laundry. The country is unfamiliar...watch where you step, the rice paddies look safe but they could be mined.

Fighting in Vietnam was guerrilla warfare. The American soldiers never knew where the enemy was. It was a war that became vicious as each side committed horrible acts against each other.

2. Guerrilla warfare is conducted by fighters who operate in small groups and usually make hit-and-run attacks against the enemy. Guerrilla fighters often disguise themselves as ordinary people.

- a. How could much of the fighting in the Vietnam War be called guerrilla warfare?

- b. What two reasons made it less likely that the United States would win the war in Vietnam?

- c. How do you think the events of the Vietnam War affected the status of the United States as a superpower? Explain your answer.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 4.



The Vietnam War was the first war in history to be recorded on television. Every night Americans watched the full horrors of modern warfare. They saw the effects of bombing and could not understand why their country should be killing people in some distant Asian country. As the war dragged on, more and more Americans protested what their government was doing. In 1969, Richard Nixon was elected as president on the promise that he would end the war. In 1973, a peace treaty was finally agreed upon. The Americans left Vietnam and thousands of South Vietnamese, fearing the communists, fled with them.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties with the activities in this section, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts and had few difficulties with the activities, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment.

Extra Help



Why Is a New Balance of Power Emerging?

World War II weakened the major European powers who once had held a strong influence over world affairs. After the war, power was concentrated in the hands of two nations, the United States and the Soviet Union. The two superpowers soon became rivals for world leadership, a struggle which created the Cold War.

Since then, however, the world has changed considerably. Western Europe, including West Germany, has recovered its economic strength. Japan and China are regaining power in the Far East. Dozens of new nations have arisen in Asia and Africa. Experts see a new balance of power developing in the world. They think that the United States and the Soviet Union will play smaller roles in that power structure. Do you consider this a desirable change?

a. The Political Power of the "Third World"

The beginnings of this new development were already visible in the 1950's. At that time, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India led a movement called NEUTRALISM. He called on the new Afro-Asian nations

not to take sides in the Cold War, but to look to their own national interest. Many of them followed his lead. (So did a few European nations, notably Yugoslavia and Sweden.) These neutral nations, together with the nations of Latin America, form the Third World. In the speech that follows, Nehru gives his reasons for taking a neutral position. What do you think of his arguments?

If there is anything that Asia wants to tell the world, it is this: Nobody is going to dictate its future. There are not "Yes-men" in Asia, I hope, nor in Africa. We have had enough of that in the past. We value the friendship of the great countries. But in the future, we shall cooperate with them only as equals. There is no friendship when nations are not equal. Then one has to obey the other and one dominates the other. That is why we raise our voices against colonialism, from which many of us have suffered for so long. That is why we have to be very careful to see that any other form of domination [control] does not come our way. Therefore, we want to be friends with the West, and friends with the East, and friends with

everybody.

Europe has been in the past a continent full of conflict, full of trouble, full of hatred. European conflicts continue, their wars continue. We have been dragged into their wars because we were tied to their chariot wheels. Are we going to continue to be dragged and tied to Europe's troubles, Europe's hatreds, and Europe's conflicts? I hope not.

Of course, Europe, Asia, and America are all dependent on one another. We have to live together and to cooperate with one another in this modern world, which is moving toward the idea of one

world. Nevertheless, Europe has got into the habit of thinking that its quarrels are the world's quarrels. Well, I do not quite follow that reasoning. I do not want anybody to quarrel in Europe, Asia, or America. Still if the others quarrel, why should I be dragged into their quarrels and wars? I just do not understand it. Therefore, I hope we shall keep away from those quarrels.

We must not be followers of Russia, or America, or any other country. That would not be good for our new independence, our new freedom, and our new self-reliance.



Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian leader who in the 1950's urged the underdeveloped nations not to take sides in the Cold War. Do you think this was good advice? Why or why not?¹

¹ Government of India for the excerpt from *Speeches at the Asian-African Conference*, April 1955.



1. What reasons did Nehru give for not wanting the Asian and African nations to be involved in European affairs?

2. Why did he believe that the Asian and African nations should remain neutral in the Cold War?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Extra Help.

Enrichment

Is the Cold War Thawing?

The 1970s brought many important changes to the international scene. It seemed that possibly the Cold War was starting to thaw. Western Europe was well on the road to recovery and was now nearly strong enough to resist communist encroachment. The main communist nations, the USSR and China, no longer spoke with a united voice. The east European nations started, more and more, to move toward independence from Soviet influence. The U.S. also showed signs of easing its policy of containment, by pulling out of Vietnam.

It was under these circumstances, then, that U.S. President Nixon attempted a reconciliation with the communist world. In January, 1972, he arranged for a state visit to the People's Republic of China and to the USSR.

President Nixon's China Visit – Background

- The U.S. and China had opposed each other during the Korean War and the Vietnam War.
- The U.S. had not formally recognized the government of the People's Republic of China as the government of China.
- The U.S. still recognized Chiang Kai-shek's government (on the island of Formosa) as the official government of China.
- The U.S. had opposed the granting of the Chinese seat in the UN to the communist Chinese government.

The following is an account of President Nixon's visit to China.



Nixon's Visit – A Diplomatic Breakthrough

Those inexperienced in Chinese ceremonies might consider Nixon's welcome at Peking airport less than cordial. However, anyone familiar with Chinese customs would conclude that the welcome was the warmest that the prime minister of China, Chou En-lai, could possibly arrange for President Nixon.

A significant sign of respect was the presence at the airport of a group of China's top leaders, accompanying Chou En-lai himself. Chou En-lai also provided an impressive army guard of honour for the President's arrival and arranged for the raising of the American flag at the airport.

Press coverage of Nixon's trip was unprecedented. The *Peking People's Daily*, China's most important newspaper, gave the event front-page coverage. Readers were treated to numerous stories and photographs of the President's visit. No other world leader's visit has prompted such coverage.

In his speech at the opening banquet, at which all of China's main leaders

were present, the Chinese Prime Minister said he hoped that the relations between China and the United States would be "normalized." This is an indication that Chou En-lai believes that a friendly relationship with the US is possible.

All this, I believe, is proof that China no longer considers the United States a serious enemy. In his talks with visitors from the United States in recent months, Chou En-lai has stated categorically that China regards the USSR, not the U.S.A., as a military threat.

In my opinion, the Chinese have left the door open for an exchange of journalists, scholars, athletes, cultural groups, tourists and trade officials. The outlook for increased trade between China and the United States is excellent. China needs western technology, and North America could provide a ready market for Chinese carpets and antiques. Nixon's visit is a landmark in current Chinese-American relations. The visit sets the stage for forging a friendship between two major powers. It is a diplomatic breakthrough.



1. Explain why you think the reporter of the preceding article was either correct or incorrect about American-Chinese relations when he suggested:

a. The Chinese treated President Nixon very well during his visit.

b. The Chinese are anxious to win American friendship because they are militarily threatened by the Soviet Union.

c. The president's visit is "the beginning of a friendship" between the United States and China.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Enrichment.

Conclusion

The new nations that emerged after World War II set out to carve a place for themselves and to pursue their national interests. Sometimes these interests challenged those of the superpowers and a new phase in international confrontation resulted. The United States and the Soviet Union no longer commanded the obedience of smaller countries. Also, a new superpower – China – was emerging on the world scene that would change the future of international relations.

ASSIGNMENT

There is no assignment for this section.

Assignment
Booklet

Central America



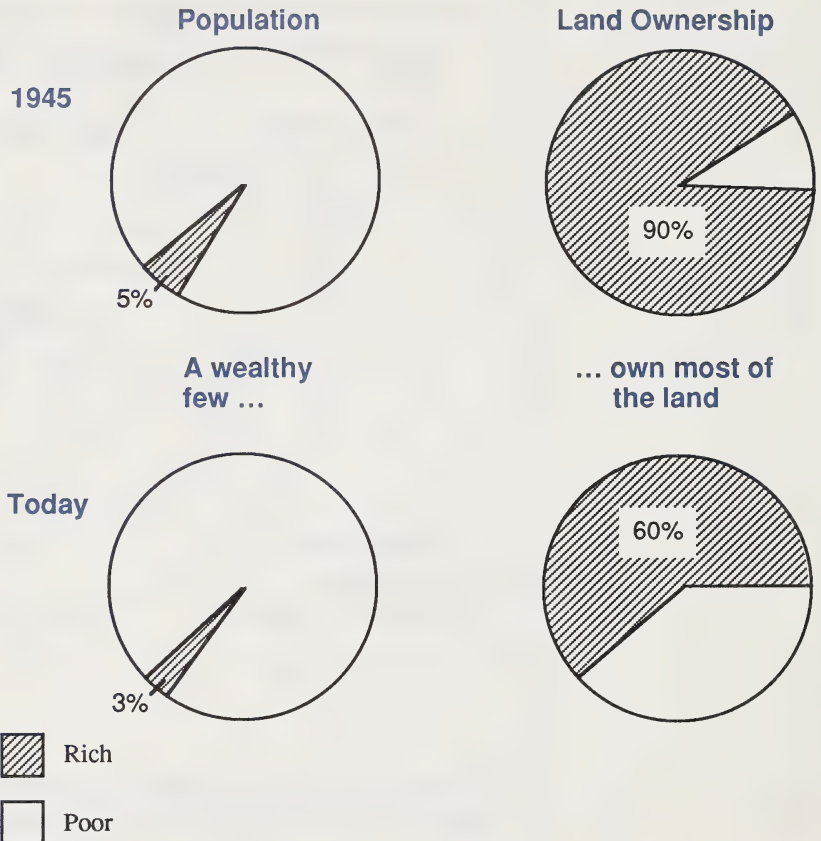
Conflict and superpower confrontations will likely be a part of our lives for a long time into the future. How we manage these conflicts to prevent them from becoming major wars is a worldwide concern. Can the lessons of the Cuban Missile Crisis be applied today?

In this section you will study

- the superpower confrontation in Central America
- the lessons of the Cuban Missile Crisis as they apply to problems in Central America

Activity 1: Nicaragua

Central America is the narrow strip of land joining North and South America. It is divided into seven countries which share many common social characteristics and economic problems. Beginning in the fifteenth century, this area was colonized by Spain; today, the people are mainly Spanish-speaking descendants of local Indians, Spanish settlers, and black plantation workers. Most of the countries suffer serious poverty, and within each country there are great gaps between the very rich and the very poor.



Although conditions have improved slightly in most Central American countries, a very small number of people own most of the country's wealth. Problems caused by these inequalities create unemployment and much human misery. The unequal social and economic conditions of the past have led to political violence and revolution, as peasants have tried to remove unpopular dictators. Tension in Central America has increased. Starting in the late 1970s a wave of anti-government rebels have attacked and tried to overthrow military dictators in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.



Since many of the rebels are communists, the stage is set for a major superpower confrontation. Recently, the United States has ordered increased aid to its allies in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. The Soviet Union and Cuba have sent aid to Nicaragua. An escalation of conflict in this region seems likely to continue between pro-capitalist and pro-communist forces.

- 1. Do you think that it will be possible for the Security Council of the United Nations to intervene in this confrontation to preserve peace? Explain your answer.

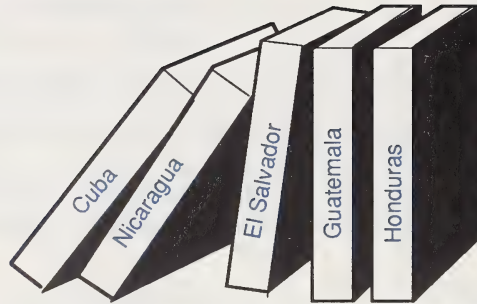
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 5: Activity 1.

Focus on Nicaragua: A Case Study

In the late 1970s, guerrilla warfare broke out in Nicaragua. From strongholds in the mountains, the rebels, called the Sandinistas, attacked the government forces. They wanted to overthrow the wealthy dictator, Anastasio Somoza, and set up a government that would be dedicated to improving social conditions and land reform.

Many Nicaraguans supported the rebels and they formed a new government. The peasants were encouraged by the land reform programs that would take the land from the rich landowners and redistribute it to the peasants. Other people were encouraged by the economic and social reforms that would reduce unemployment and inequality.

The United States believed that the Sandinista government was communist and feared that a communist takeover in Nicaragua would lead to similar takeovers in other Central American countries. The American government considered Central America to be in their sphere of influence and they prepared to bring down the new government in Nicaragua.



The domino theory: as applied to the crisis in Central America



2. a. Why did many Nicaraguans support the Sandinistas?

- b. Why did the United States consider Central America to be in its sphere of influence?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 5: Activity 1.

By the mid 1980s, a new guerrilla group, called the *contras*, was formed by the United States. Organized to fight the Sandinista government, the *contras* consisted of people who supported the Somoza regime and other people who had reason to be unhappy with their loss of power in Nicaragua.

The Americans believed that their suspicions of a communist takeover were confirmed when the Soviet Union and Cuba responded to the Sandinista call for help, sending military and economic aid to Nicaragua to help them fight the *contras*. The danger of another superpower confrontation loomed, and ways had to be found to make sure it did not carry the world to the brink of war as it had in the Cuban Missile Crisis.



3. Four groups have been active in Nicaragua. In point form describe why each has been involved.

a. Sandinistas:

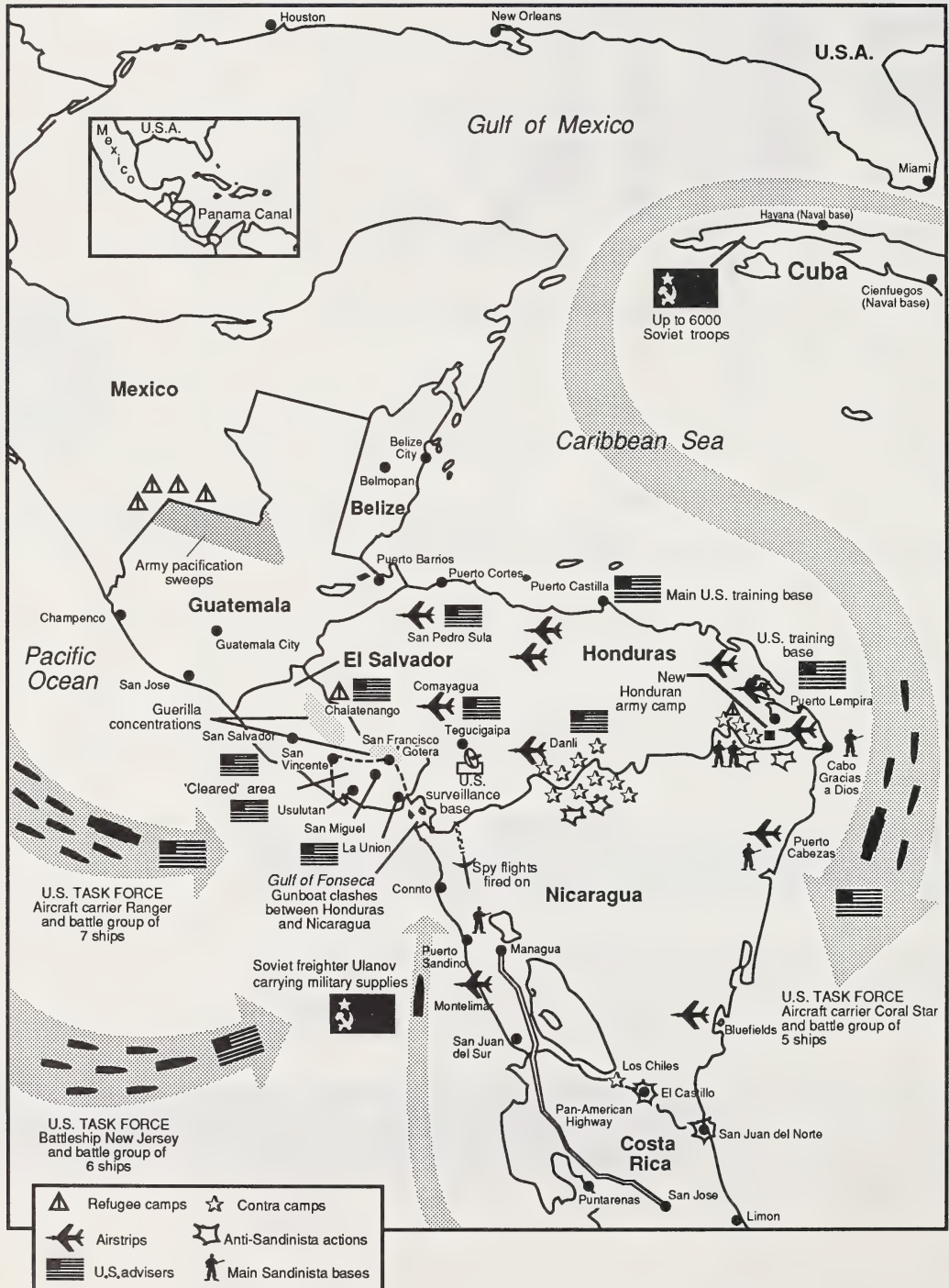
b. Soviet Union/Cuba:

c. contras:

d. United States:

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 5: Activity 1.

The Superpowers and Central America





4. Using the information supplied on the preceding map, answer the following questions:

a. In what ways have the superpowers been active in Central America?

b. What evidence is there to indicate that Nicaragua has been at war with its neighbours?

c. A strategic location is one that gives advantages to the party that controls it. What evidence is present to indicate that the United States has considered Central America to be a strategically located region?

d. Provide three examples, with a brief explanation, of how the situation in Central America has paralleled the Vietnam War.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 5: Activity 1.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment

Extra Help

In this section you learned that

- Central America is the strip of land, comprised of seven countries, that separates North and South America
- it is settled by descendents of
 - local Indians
 - Spanish settlers
 - black plantation workers
 - various intermarriages of the above
- most of the countries are economically poor, with a few very rich and many very poor people in each country
- the few very rich own most of the land
- the inequality of wealth has led to widespread unemployment
- the social and economic inequalities have led to political violence and revolution, in an attempt to remove unpopular or corrupt dictators
- one such revolution occurred in Nicaragua:
 - Sandinista rebels succeeded in overthrowing the wealthy military dictator Anastasio Somoza, and setting up a government dedicated to improving social conditions and land reform.
 - This government was supported by most of the people of Nicaragua, since it took land away from the rich and redistributed it to the peasants and began programs to reduce unemployment and to even out the inequality in society.
 - The U.S. seeing these reforms, believed that the Sandinistas were communists.
 - The U.S. did not want another country to fall to communism so it backed a group of rebels called the contras (many of whom were followers of the deposed dictator Somoza), in an attempt to overthrow the Sandinista government.
 - The USSR and Cuba, seeing this move by the Americans, came to the aid of the Sandinista government through military and economic support.

Enrichment

Read the following article and answer the questions that follow.



Regional Round-up

Events in Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Panama keep these nations on the front pages

Big powers like to feel they have friendly nations around them. The United States would like to feel that way about the small countries to the south. That hope was shattered in 1959 when a Cuban revolution brought a communist government to power under Fidel Castro.

U.S. presidents since have worried about the spread of communism in their "backyard."

On their side, the states in the region have always been heavily dependent on the United States. Their resources are limited, and American trade and aid are vital to them. At the same time, they resent the domination of their neighbour.

In recent years, two events have made the situation still more touchy. In 1979, the brutal rule of the Somoza family came to an end in Nicaragua. It was replaced by communists who called themselves Sandinistas.

In the same year, left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador plunged that country into open civil war. The struggle between government forces and rebels of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) has gone on ever since.

Nicaragua has been at war too. In 1981, rebels called "contras" began fighting against the Sandinista government from bases in neighbouring Honduras and Costa Rica. The contras have been supported by the United States. At the same time, Nicaragua has received arms and aid from the Soviet Union. In its seven years, the struggle has cost 50,000 lives and acute suffering for the people of Nicaragua.

Attempts at peace have been made

through these years, without success. Recently, this has changed. The latest, and most hopeful, try was a peace accord reached under the leadership of President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica.

The five countries most concerned (Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala) hammered out a plan which calls for: free speech, free media, and free elections; amnesty (pardon and release) for political prisoners; ceasefires in El Salvador and Nicaragua; all governments to suspend aid to rebel forces; and an end to bases in one country used for attacks on another nation.

The accord has stuttered, but it's still alive. All five countries have set up peace commissions. Costa Rica has complied fully with all the terms. Honduras still has contra bases on its soil, though this may change soon.

Nicaragua, the hottest spot in the region, seems to be making the most dramatic progress. The opposition newspaper *La Prensa* has resumed publishing. Exiled clergy have been allowed to return. Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, a leading critic of the Sandinistas, heads the national reconciliation commission.

President Daniel Ortega has even held indirect ceasefire talks with the contras. However, nothing had much meaning without the blessing of the United States. President Ronald Reagan had been pressing Congress to vote more aid money for the contra rebels. In February, the U.S. legislators said "no" to more aid for the contras.

Without the U.S. to prop them up, the

rebels could not survive. Nicaragua, its economy a shambles, was in no better shape. Both sides needed peace so the time was right for face-to-face talks, leaving out the United States and the Soviet Union. In late March, Nicaragua and the contras agreed on a preliminary peace accord.

There would be a truce and talks aimed at finding a permanent ceasefire. The contras agreed not to accept military aid from foreign powers. Nicaragua offered them amnesty and the right to be integrated back into life at home. Political prisoners are to be freed at the same rate as contras lay down their arms.

All of this has been a bitter blow for Ronald Reagan. He labels the Nicaraguan government a communist dictatorship that can never be trusted.

In El Salvador things are not as hopeful. There, the situation is the reverse of Nicaragua; the government (and all the opposition parties) are right wing, while the FMLN rebels are on the left. The United States supports the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte. The U.S. also funds the government's powerful army.

Mr. Duarte says the rebels must lay down their arms and "join the democratic process" in El Salvador. The FMLN says there is no "democratic process" and refuses to surrender its weapons. The rebels also demand a share of political power. This the government will not give. Talks have always stumbled over these two rigid positions.

President Duarte has gone through the motions of complying with the Arias peace plan. He has appointed a peace commission, but all four members are right wing; the left has no voice. He proclaimed an amnesty for political prisoners. However, at the same time, he released death squad killers who are responsible for many atrocities committed against the left.

The armed forces and the extreme right are not pleased with Mr. Duarte. They want national unity, but they believe that only way to get it is to crush

the rebels militarily. In March elections, the extremists of the right wing made major gains in winning seats in the National Assembly.

Experts say the peace in El Salvador will be hard to come by. They pick it as the country with the most unyielding problems of all.

Guatemala has met rebel leaders and freed political prisoners. A small rebel force holds out, however. It rejects the pardons as meaningless because the government has executed nearly every person it has captured.

While the tension is cooling among the five nations of the Arias peace plan, further south things are coming to the boil.

Panama is in a special class of its own. It falls outside the Arias peace plan, because it has no deep-rooted civil strife. It has been saddled, however, with a very unpopular general, Manuel Antonio Noriega. Unpopular, at that, to all but the loyal Panama Defence Forces.

The people, the Church, the business leaders, all tried to force Noriega out. The United States lined up with the opposition to General Noriega. That is very important to Panama, because the country is really an American creation.

In 1903, when a canal across the isthmus was being planned, the Panamanians rose in revolt against Colombia and declared their independence. The Panamanians got full American support. The leaders of the new state gave perpetual rights in the Panama Canal to the United States. Under a 1978 treaty, however, the U.S. agreed to hand over the canal to Panama in the year 2000.

President Eric Arturo Delvalle is the political head of state. However, General Noriega, as commander of the armed forces had the real power. He had U.S. backing until former aides exposed his ties to drug-smuggling rings taking massive amounts of cocaine from Colombia to the United States. In February, a U.S. grand jury in Miami accused General Noriega of turning Panama's government into a vast

criminal enterprise.

President Delvalle, who had worked with Noriega for more than two years, now turned on him and dismissed him. Noriega was having none of that and fired Delvalle instead. The president took cover somewhere in Panama. From his hideout he instructed U.S. banks to freeze about \$50 million belonging to the Panamanian government.

Panama, which has no currency of its own and uses U.S. dollars, was soon strapped for cash. Civil servants, teachers, hospital workers, even the armed forces could not be paid. Strikes and protest marches followed, and there were clashes with the military.

There were many rumours that General Noriega was about to go, but as we went to press, he was still in charge.

A coalition of groups called the Civic

Crusade is the General's chief opposition. Meanwhile, President Delvalle has called for the firing of Noriega, an end to corruption, clean elections, economic recovery, especially for the poor, and re-opening all the banned media.

The United States looks on with concern. It wants the canal safe guarded and without a stable government in Panama there are no guarantees it can be.

Peace plans can be made in Central America, but peace can only be kept through more social and economic justice. In El Salvador, 5% of the people own 70% of the land; this is typical for the whole region. As long as wealth and poverty are so out of whack, there can be no lasting peace.¹



1. Democracy in Central America is fragile. Suggest ways in which outside countries, particularly developed nations such as the U.S. and Canada, might help Central American democracy to survive.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 5: Enrichment.

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "Regional Round-up" May 1988. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

Conclusion


When we learn to manage confrontations between the superpowers we will be better able to contain the wars that do start, and preserve the peace we all say we want.

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment(s) for this section.

Appendix

	Glossary
	Activities
	Extra Help
	Enrichment

Glossary

Brinkmanship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the practice of pushing a dangerous situation to the limit of safety before stopping
Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the war of words, tense relations, propaganda, military alliances, brinkmanship, and other political and economic strategies between the capitalist and communist nations
Collective security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the maintenance by common action of the security of all members of an association of nations
Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the east European (communist) equivalent of the EC
Containment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the policy of preventing the expansion of a hostile power
Détente	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a relaxation of tensions between opponents
Domino effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• when one event causes a succession of other, similar events
EC (European Community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an expanded version of the EEC which includes Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, and Portugal, in addition to the original six members of EEC
EEC (European Economic Community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a group of nations including France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland, that removed many tariffs on goods shipped between them
Marshall Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• loans made to west European nations, by the U.S., following World War II, to help them rebuild their economies
Radiation poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an illness that results from exposure to radiation Symptoms include fatigue, nausea, vomiting, loss of hair and teeth, and in severe cases, leukemia.

Suggested Answers

Section 1: Activity 1

1. The answers for this question will differ, depending upon the map of your local area. If you do not have a map of your area imagine the effects of a nuclear blast 50 km from your present location.
2. There is no winner in a nuclear war. Each side has enough weapons to launch a counterstrike and destroy each other.

Section 1: Activity 2

1. The answers to this question will vary but you must give a reason for your opinion.

Section 1: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1.
 - a. China, the United States, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Israel, and India have the bomb.
 - b. Japan, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, and Pakistan will all have the bomb in the near future.
 - c. It will probably increase the chance of nuclear war. More countries with the bomb will increase the likelihood of conflicts between them, in which they may resort to using the bomb.

Enrichment

1. Answers here will vary, but a paragraph might be written based on theme sentences such as these:
Since the United States and the Soviet Union are a little friendlier these days, nuclear war is less likely.
Since more and more countries are getting the bomb, the chances for war may be increasing.

Section 2: Activity 1

1.
 - a. The United Nations is an international organization, created in 1945, that works for peace in the world. It replaced the League of Nations.
 - b. The UN is an international organization because it is composed of representatives from all countries in the world. They work together to solve problems common to them all.
 - c. The two main parts of the UN are the General Assembly and the Security Council.

- d. The principal function of the Security Council is to preserve peace in the world.
 - e. The reason for most UN failures to stop international crises can be traced to the use of the veto by the “Big Five” permanent members of the Security Council, whenever their interests are concerned.
- 2. The function of the General Assembly is to debate world problems and to advise the Security Council on how to stop the problems.
 - 3. United Nations agencies have been established to help deal with many of the social and economic problems facing the poorer nations of the world. This should help to prevent future conflicts.

Section 2: Activity 2

- 1.
 - a. This was a plan set up by the United States after World War II to grant or loan money to European countries to help them rebuild their economies.
 - b. The main motive was to help European countries rebuild their economies so that the people could have jobs, be prosperous, and reject the appeal of communism.
 - c. After the war, many people in Europe were without jobs and were desperate to survive. Communism appealed to some people because it promised that the government would provide people with the necessities of life.
 - d. The Marshall Plan helped rebuild factories and provided jobs. Under these conditions, people were able to provide for themselves, thereby reducing communism’s appeal.
- 2.
 - a. Europeans had just finished fighting a war caused in part by a country’s desire to control more resources. By sharing their resources Europeans hoped to avoid war in future.
 - b. By sharing their resources with the other countries, each country’s coal and steel industries became prosperous.
 - c. The EEC expanded the cooperation of the community to include more industries than just coal and steel. It also encouraged more trade between countries.
 - d. The members of the EEC formed a regional alliance because the alliance was limited to certain west European countries.
- 3.
 - a. Business people would encourage the EC’s development because it provides a larger market for their goods. Business people can produce more and make more profits.
 - b. They would be encouraged to join the EC since the value of goods produced in each country has increased and made each country richer.
 - c. People voted to stay in the EC because membership was very good for the country’s economy.

4. a. Comecon is the economic union of the communist countries.
- b. Economies controlled by people in government often do not grow fast. Also, many of the east European countries did not want the Soviet Union to control their economies.
5. a.

Name	Date Organized	Brief Description of Organization and Aims	Member Nations
European Coal and Steel Community	1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cooperative attempt by six countries to share coal and steel resources 	Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, West Germany, France, Italy
European Economic Community (EEC)	Treaty of Rome 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cooperation between the six countries to share more resources and to allow goods to travel more easily between countries 	the above six
European Community (EC)	1961 to present day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the attempt by countries to eliminate economic barriers between them a United States of Europe 	the above six plus Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Spain, Greece, and Portugal
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon)	1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempt by communist countries to share resources and work out economic problems together 	Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania

b.

Economic Union in Europe**Section 2: Follow-up Activities****Extra Help**

1. Answers to this question will vary, but the issue could be argued from one of the following positions:
 - It is evident that the UN is not achieving its aims because there are still wars, and the aim of the UN is to prevent them.
 - The UN is achieving its aims and, although some wars happen, they have not become major wars. The UN may not be perfect but it is better than nothing.

Enrichment

Answers will vary. Here is one possible approach:

People who grow up in poverty sometimes are very resentful of those who appear to have a lot more. If the poor try to take or steal from others, conflict may result. The same is often true with rich and poor countries. If we help people in poor countries find ways of helping themselves, they may be able to work themselves out of their poverty. By giving people opportunities to help themselves, we may avoid wars in the future.

Section 3: Activity 1

1. The United States and the Soviet Union have been the major opponents in the Cold War.
2. a. A hot war uses military weapons to fight and destroy the forces of the other side, whereas a cold war does not resort to armed confrontation, but is rather a war of words and influence-peddling.
b. People were tired of war and believed that the next war might use nuclear weapons.
3. In the Security Council of the United Nations the permanent member countries would veto any effort not in their interests, to solve a crisis.
4. Each country would try to prove it was better than the other. This competition included such things as building larger and better weapons and trying to get more medals than the other in the Olympic Games.
5. a. 2 d. 4
b. 1 e. 3
c. 6 f. 5
6. • The United States government bases its power on democratic principles, while the Soviet government rules on the basis of communism, and is therefore frequently dictatorial.
• Individuals in the U.S. are allowed to own businesses and make money for themselves, while in the Soviet Union, the government controls most property.
• In the U.S. there is freedom of speech, while in the USSR citizens are restricted in the opinions and ideas they can express.

You may have thought of other differences. Remember, too, that as the USSR has been moving to a market economy, individual ownership of property has increased. Personal freedoms, such as freedom of speech and religion, have been allowed.

7. Your answer should reflect the idea that if one country is allowed to fall to communism, it will encourage neighbouring countries to fall, setting off a chain reaction.

8.
 - a. The iron curtain is Churchill's definition of the boundary between western Europe and communist eastern Europe.
 - b. Churchill thought that the Soviet Union wanted to expand communism throughout Europe.
9.
 - a. Since the war ended in 1945, American and Canadian troops wanted to return home.
 - b. The Soviet army had liberated eastern Europe from Germany, but it remained as an occupying army, extending the influence of communism.
 - c. Churchill wanted these troops to defend western Europe in case of a Soviet attack.
 - d. Churchill refers to the countries of eastern Europe.
 - e. The Soviet Union is the controlling power.
10.
 - a. Britain was economically exhausted after fighting World War II, and had no money to spend on Greece.
 - b. The United States was not bombed during World War II (except for Pearl Harbour in Hawaii). Its factories produced goods that could help countries like Greece.
11.
 - a. President Truman is referring to the choice of whether or not people want to live in freedom, or be controlled by the communists.
 - b. The Truman Doctrine encouraged the United States to help any country that was fighting communism.

Section 3: Activity 2

1. The city was a symbol of the enemy they had all been fighting, and each country wanted a part of it – a part of the victory.
2. Methods of transportation would include automobiles, trains, and airplanes.

3.

The East/West German Frontier



4. The Truman Doctrine said that the United States would help any country or people fighting communism. By fighting communism in Berlin, the U.S. prevented communism from spreading to neighbouring countries.
5. Obstacles included attack dogs, watch towers, mines, soldiers on patrol, a long, unprotected distance to be crossed, as well as fences and walls.

6.

NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe

7. Answers, of course, will vary here, but the American position would probably present NATO as a defence against communism. On the other hand, the Soviet opinion will likely see NATO as an attempt by the United States to take over the world.
8. In doing this map activity, did you notice that most areas of the world are involved in military alliances?

9. The map shows that the system of alliances completely encircles the communist countries. It attempts to prevent them from spreading beyond their own boundaries.
10. “To veto” means to refuse approval for something.
11. The Soviet Union would have vetoed sending aid to South Korea because they were already supporting the North Koreans and wanted them to spread communism to South Korea.
12. Dulles means that the communists tried to expand into South Korea, but the United Nations’ troops prevented them from doing so – in other words, communism was “contained.”

Section 3: Activity 3

1.
 - a. The leader had better, more powerful missiles that could travel farther, thus giving this nation an advantage over the enemy.
 - b. Early Soviet success meant that they could bomb the United States, and the U.S. did not have the ability to fight back.
 - c. Neither side would start a war because they know that they will be destroyed if they do.
 - d. People always live under the threat of war breaking out intentionally – or still worse, by a technical accident. In addition, weapons have to be tested and this may pollute the atmosphere with radioactivity.
 - e. Answers will vary, depending on your experience. “Ban the Bomb”- type protests do, in fact, occur in many places, although perhaps not in your community. (Consider the “Refuse the Cruise” campaign in the late 1980s.)
 - f. The answers to this question will vary since it is your personal choice.
2.
 - a. Soviet Missiles were detected by U2 spy aircraft that was taking pictures.
 - b. Missiles in Cuba could hit most of the major cities in the United States. The Soviet Union had broken out of its containment, and had Cuba as an ally. The United States considered Cuba to be in its sphere of influence.
 - c. Yes, because Cuba was outside the system of alliances encircling the communist countries. Also Cuba was in the sphere of influence of the United States.
 - d. Missiles from Cuba could reach the United States before the Americans could fire their missiles at the Soviet Union.
 - e. Answers to this question may vary, but they should include a reference to the fact that Kennedy wanted to give Krushchev time to change his mind and move the world back from the abyss of destruction.

- f. Tension ran very high during the Cuban Missile Crisis, both in the government centres of Washington and Moscow, and in the area of the naval blockade. Furthermore, such incidents as the downing of the American U2 plane over Cuba during this period, were sufficient in themselves to provoke hostile reaction. Likely, only the sobering awareness of the destruction involved in nuclear warfare deterred escalation into all-out war. After the Crisis, the U.S.A. and USSR moved quickly to install a direct “hotline”; the need for better communication between the two superpowers had been drastically demonstrated.
3. Questions here will vary but here are three suggestions:
Why did the Soviets want to put missiles in Cuba in the first place?
When would the missiles ever have been used?
Why were the missiles removed with apparently little argument?
4. Answers to this question may vary, but an hypothesis relating to this issue should refer to some of the following:
- a need for better communication between leaders in a time of crisis
 - brinkmanship is too dangerous as a policy in the nuclear age
 - the nuclear arms race must be controlled
 - some opportunity must exist for one or more of the leaders to back down with no loss of face or prestige
5. a. General Batista and his government were corrupt and were doing very little to help the people of Cuba.
- b. The aim of the Bay of Pigs attack was to launch an invasion of Cuba in order to start a revolution against Fidel Castro and his government.
- c. • The USSR agreed to buy Cuban sugar.
- The USSR would provide financial aid for industry and agriculture.
 - The USSR agreed to help defend Cuba.
- d. He wanted strategically-placed missiles, aimed at the undefended part of the United States to help overcome the Soviet technology gap. Mr. Krushchev thought that missiles in Cuba would force the U.S. to grant some concessions on Berlin.
6. a. Krushchev reacted with a counterproposal: the USSR would remove their missiles in Cuba, if the U.S.A. would remove their missiles from Europe.
- b. By bargaining their way out of the crisis, each leader could say that he had won.
- c. The Soviets had to remove their powerful missiles, whereas the Americans agreed to remove missiles in Turkey that were already obsolete.

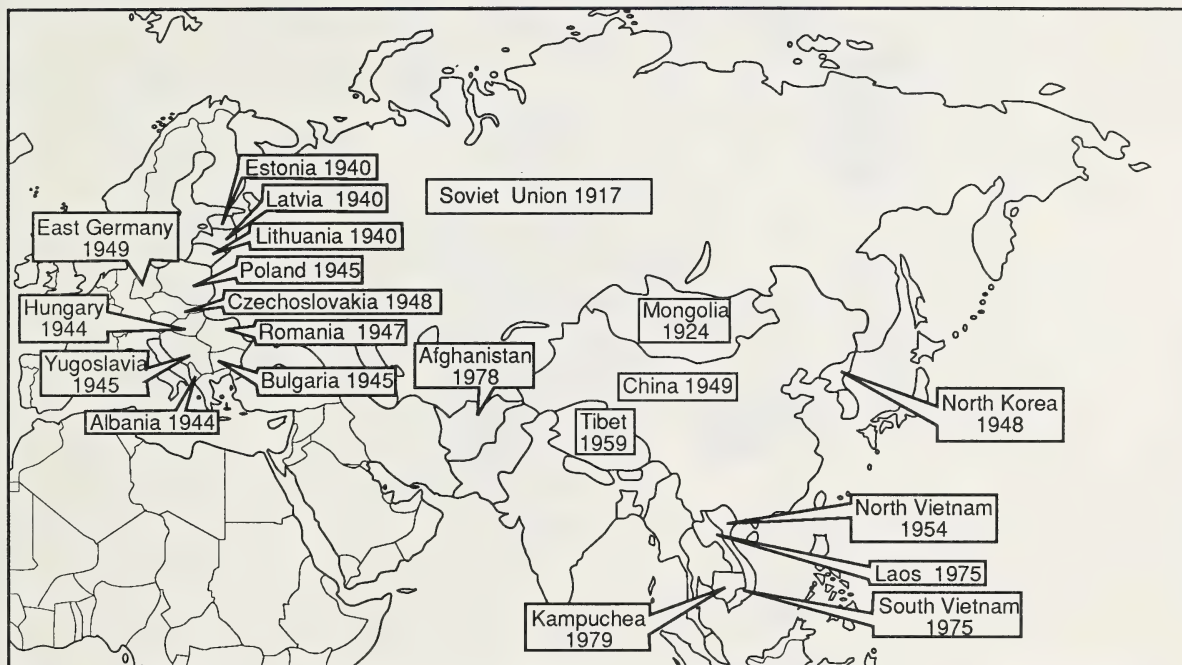
7. Kennedy felt that Soviet missiles on Cuba called for drastic action, and that there was no room for negotiation as the situation stood. Hence, he pushed the situation to the limits of safety (to the brink) through use of a naval blockade, which pressured Khrushchev to back down. Since Kennedy's use of brinkmanship implies that he would not have backed down, it is conceivable that a nuclear war would have resulted if Khrushchev had refused to concede.
8.
 - a. Each side realized that employing the policy of brinkmanship with nuclear weapons at their disposal was too dangerous for everybody.
 - b. This way the two leaders could directly communicate in any crisis, and possibly avoid misunderstanding.
 - c. Both sides decided that steps should be taken to reduce the threat of nuclear war.
9. Here are some examples
 - The leaders of the superpowers must be able to communicate during any crisis, so that there are no misunderstandings.
 - A policy of brinkmanship is dangerous and could result in war by mistake.
 - Leaders of both countries must use strategies that will allow one leader to back down without losing face.
 - The nuclear arms race must be controlled.
10. This answer will depend upon what you used as an hypothesis, and what you decide at this point.

Section 3: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1.

Nations Under Communist Control



The Soviet Union and Mongolia are the only nations that you should have shaded red, since they were under communist control prior to 1939. All of the remaining countries should have been shaded blue, since they came under communist control after 1939, when World War II began.

2. Based simply on numbers, the Warsaw Pact appears to be the strongest. This does not indicate how effective the weapons are, however.
3. Yes. If the loyalty of the troops cannot be counted on, then the Warsaw Pact is not as strong as it appears to be.

Enrichment

1.



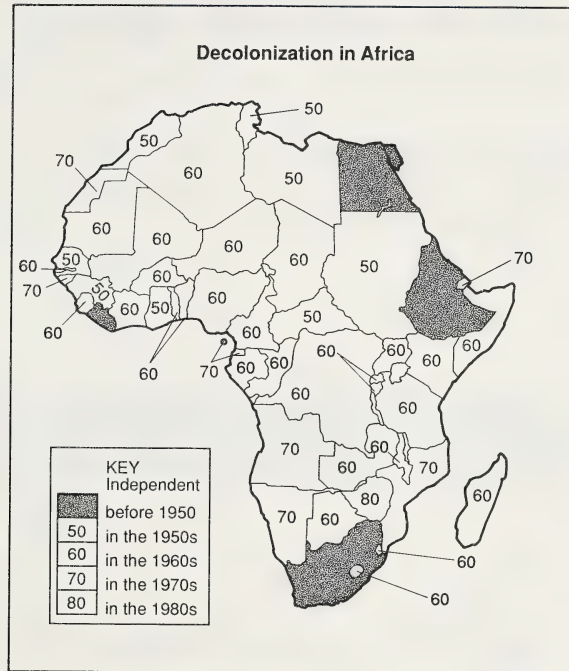
2. Wars in the Third World are a threat to world peace because they could escalate into an all-out war between the superpowers.

Section 4: Activity 1

1. a.
 - People saw their colonial masters defeated in war.
 - Colonial people felt they had earned respect and independence fighting for the master country.
 - Colonial leaders were educated in Europe and were taught the ideas of equality and freedom there.
- b. Responses will vary here, depending upon your opinion; but be sure to support your answer.
- c. Africa

2.

Decolonization in Africa

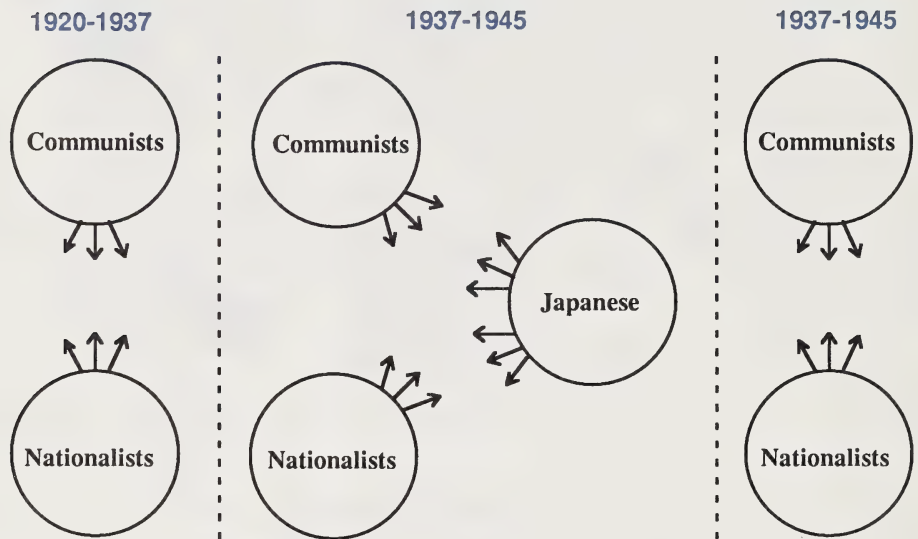


3. a. • low levels of education among the native people
- different ethnic groups competing for political power
 - no experience in self-government; western democracy was not suited to the African cultures
 - resources and technology levels were too low to develop the economy
- b. Answers to this question will vary depending on your opinion.
- c. The answers to this question will vary since it reflects your personal opinion.

4. The cartoonist suggests that although both sides are interested in strategic advantages (i.e., military bases on the coast), the primary reason for one superpower's involvement is suspicion of the actions and motives of the other superpower.

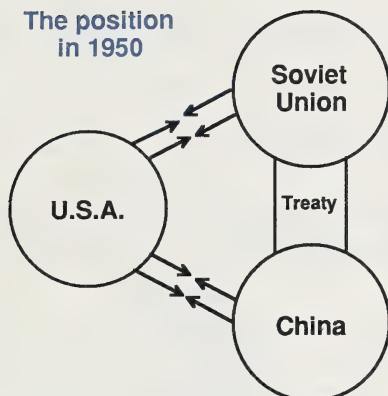
Section 4: Activity 2

1.

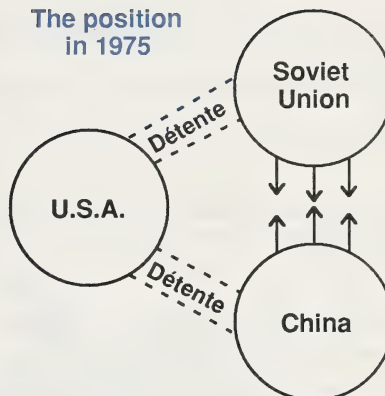


2. a. • They differed on their interpretation of communism and how to spread it throughout the world.
- They could not agree on how to relate to western capitalist countries.
- The Soviets would not show the Chinese how to build the atomic bomb.
- b. They were surprised because both were leading communist countries in the world.

3. **The position
in 1950**



**The position
in 1975**



4.

Category	China	Soviet Union	United States
a. Size	7	17	7
Industry	5	19	30
Wealth	4	12	33
Population	22	7	6
Military Strength	10	35	35
b. Total	38	90	111
c. Ranking	3	2	1

- d. Industry and wealth seem to account most for the leading country's position.
- e. Answers will vary to this question, depending upon your opinion.
- f. A superpower is a rich and powerful nation that can exert its influence around the world.

Section 4: Activity 3

1. a.

The Middle East

- b. Three continents meet in this region: Europe, Asia, and Africa.
2.
 - a. The Soviet Union is located close to this region and can exert its influence easily.
 - b. The Arabs, supported by the Soviet Union, would probably have destroyed Israel without U.S. assisting Israel.
3. The Israelis did not want to give up the territory they won from the Arabs because this land gave them better protected borders (a buffer zone).
4. Today we rely on oil for much of our energy. Since much of that oil is imported, countries that produce oil can threaten to cut us off. This would mean that many of our factories would close, and many of our people would be unemployed.
5.
 - a. Most of the world's oil comes from the Persian Gulf. A war might block the Straits of Hormuz and stop the flow of oil needed all over the world.
 - b. If owned by a single country, that country could threaten not to let oil tankers pass through the narrow water passage.

Section 4: Activity 4

1. They feared that if Vietnam became communist then communism would spread to all other countries in the area.
2.
 - a. The Vietcong used hit-and-run tactics against the American armies during most of the war.
 - b.
 - The U.S. could not win the hearts and minds of the peasants to their side.
 - The appeal of communism was too strong for the peasants to resist, because this appeal lay in a promise of improved living conditions – a real, understandable benefit.
 - c. Answers to this question will vary but it is generally thought that the United States was defeated in this war, and thus lost some of its prestige as a superpower.

Section 4: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1. Nehru reasoned that
 - European wars are the result of conflicts that have nothing to do with anyone else
 - independent countries of Asia will decide for themselves whom they will help
2. Most Cold War conflicts have nothing to do with African and Asian concerns; independent countries on these continents should stay neutral.

Enrichment

1. Answers to the following questions will vary, but here are some ideas.
 - a. The Chinese people treated Nixon and his wife formally and correctly (according to Chinese customs). Given all that has happened in the past between the two countries, the greeting could be considered friendly.
 - b. This is true since Chou En-lai indicated in his talks that the biggest military threat to China was the Soviet Union.
 - c. This also seemed correct, because the leadership in both countries was making an effort to meet with and listen to each other in a spirit of acceptance rather than the former hostility.

Section 5: Activity 1

1. The Security Council will probably not be able to intervene since the permanent members of the Security Council (superpowers) are likely to veto any possible UN efforts.
2.
 - a. The Sandinistas promised land reform and improved social programs for peasants and other Nicaraguans.
 - b. The United States considered Central America to be within its sphere of influence because Central America is located close to the U.S. and has many economic, political, and cultural ties to it.
3.

a. Sandinistas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They want to promote needed economic and social reforms.
b. Soviet Union/Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicaragua is an independent country and can make alliances with whomever it wishes. • Nicaragua is a communist state and deserves Soviet/Cuban protection.
c. contras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandinistas have destroyed freedom and democracy in Nicaragua. • Many contras supported the Somoza government because it protected their rights.
d. United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Soviet Union is interfering in an American sphere of influence where it does not belong. • The Soviet Union is promoting communism in Central America. After Nicaragua, other countries will fall to communism.

4.
 - a. They have been active in naval protection of the coast, spy flights, training bases with military advisors, surveillance sites, supplying troops, and the sale of weapons.
 - b. There have been clashes of troops between Nicaragua and Honduras, and between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
 - c. The United States is located close to this region. A great deal of military aid has been sent in to prevent communists from taking over in other countries. The United States also has wanted to protect the Panama Canal.
 - d. Answers here will vary, but could include the following:
 - Superpowers are backing opposing sides.
 - U.S. fears a domino effect.
 - Communism is appealing to peasants.
 - There is a possibility that this conflict could escalate into another all-out war.
 - Guerrilla warfare is characteristic of some of the fighting.

Section 5: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

Answers here will vary, but should include some of these main ideas:

- The superpowers must communicate with each other in order to prevent this smaller war from escalating into a major war.
- The superpowers should not resort to using nuclear weapons.
- A solution can be found if each side can claim a victory.

Enrichment

Answers here will vary, depending on your views. One frequently voiced opinion is the following:

Countries outside the region should allow Central Americans to solve their problems in their own way, without outside interference. If nations such as Canada and the United States offered economic aid and technological advice, the appeal of communism would be reduced.

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